

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MILITARY MOVE IN CHINA BACKED BY JAPAN, IT IS SAID

United States Affected by Possibility of Overthrow of Present Government—Outlook in Far East Reported Very Grave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The international policies behind the crisis threatening the Chinese Republic need to be understood clearly by the American people, for the United States is a party directly and indirectly affected by the possibility of the overthrow of the present government by a group of military leaders rendered desperate by the overwhelming opposition which has come to the support of their rivals.

This was the substance of an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Charles Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau and lecturer on the Far East at the New York University. Mr. Hodges is a recognized expert on Far Eastern affairs.

### Diplomatic Rebuff

"It is not without significance that all this takes place on the heels of the Chinese Government's refusal to accept the Japanese 'settlement' of the Shantung question—a diplomatic rebuff to Japan which will figure in the pending collapse of the Hara Ministry, an event entirely possible before the 28 days of the Japanese Diet's special session have elapsed.

"It is no secret that Japan has been using every weapon at her command to prevent the consummation of internal peace between the North and the South, which up to a few days ago appeared a certainty. The settlement of China's domestic difficulties meant the defeat of the pro-Japanese elements in Chinese politics—more than that, the bringing into political supremacy of the liberal, far-sighted Chinese statesmen who are bent on uprooting the sinister Japanese influences which have done their best to wreck the struggling Chinese Republic.

"The whole situation is a testimonial to the inability of the great powers to cope with Japan in the Far East since the European war. It is a challenge to the good intentions of the United States in the Orient. Irreparable damage can only be avoided if the Administration gives our State Department officials who know the Chinese situation, an opportunity to assert our jeopardized leadership and combine with Britain and the other western powers in curbing the undermining of China by Japan through the pro-Japanese clique in Peking.

### Effect of Delay

"If Japan can be made to play the game, the Chinese crisis will pass with a victory for the liberal popular elements capable of cooperating with America and the other powers in the rebuilding of China for its contribution toward world peace. Japan will not play the game—her persistent and malicious distortions of the consortium in an effort to discredit it even now show this—unless the military party who are directly engineering the present difficulties in China are shown that they cannot make any headway along these lines.

"This has not been done by Great Britain or the United States to the present time, however much we may congratulate ourselves on the consortium. Every delay gives Japan another chance. She held up the scheme for the joint financing of China for practically a year after the Peace Conference, knowing that it meant perhaps a fatal postponement for China, based on every side by financial and diplomatic difficulties. Even now, apparently according to it, she has made this last move to protect the position she acquired at the expense of her allies politically during the great war and at the cost of China's future, which rests in Japan's hands unless the friends of the Chinese Republic bestir themselves.

### Four Possibilities

"The outcome of the struggle will, so far as China and the powers go, show four things: First, whether China is to continue under the domination of Japan; second, whether the concerted action of Great Britain, France and the United States will be able to give China a chance to get on her feet in the face of Japan's steady opposition to anything strengthening the Chinese Republic; third, whether the consortium can finance China effectively; fourth, whether China is going to appeal with favorable results to the League of Nations to end the Japanese dictatorship in the East or whether Japan, to forestall the Chinese, will go to the League council, of which it is a member, and demand that the League of Nations enforce the Far Eastern

provision of the Treaty which China has protested and refused to sign. "That the Japanese may beat the Chinese Government by diplomatic stroke, taking China's refusal to carry out the Peace Treaty to the League of Nations themselves, is one of the pressing possibilities of the moment.

"As is shown by the trend of Japan's gatecraft since January of this year. While informal moves had been going on from the signing of the Peace Treaty in May, 1919, when China refused to be a party to it, and its becoming effective in the opening of 1920, later developments have come rapidly. Only last April the Japanese Government tried to break the steady opposition of China, with the result that on May 22, China's Foreign Office definitely refused to negotiate with Japan.

"Thus the Japanese Government is in a difficult position. On top of China's defiant rejection of the Hara Ministry's settlement of the Shantung question, events in Siberia are arousing discontent among the Japanese masses, and the future of the Cabinet is shaky, notwithstanding its success in the general elections.

"The Japanese demands on China for a settlement involve the United States directly, because we have specifically dissoned from the grounds on which Japan bases her proposals to China.

### Danger in the Far East

"Americans do not realize the danger in the Far East today. We have supported the Chinese position, expressly serving warning on Japan at the time of the 1915 treaties that the United States dissented from the terms and again at the Paris conference—President Wilson himself specifically stating to Japan's plenipotentiaries that the carrying out of the Shantung compromise by Japan could not be based on these treaties.

"But Japan is using every means to accomplish just this, the clear-cut way in which the Chinese Foreign Office has refused the Japanese contentions being a serious setback after seven weeks of unparalleled pressure on the Chinese Government. If Japan gains her point, it will be tantamount to Japan's supremacy in China, because it would stop the attempts of the Chinese to destroy the bonds the Japanese forced on them during the great war. America's leadership in China will be swept away, Japan's guidance being substituted with the result that the Japanese interests could work successfully from behind the shell of Chinese Government to wreck the consortium, which alone can give the financial assistance necessary to peacefully reconstruct China.

### Outlook Reported Very Grave

"The outlook is graver than at any time since the Boxer outbreak of 1900, when foreign encroachment flung China into conflict with the world.

"When I left China after the armistice, the government was running behind nearly \$100,000,000 a year; since then conditions have become worse. Huge forces maintained by the military governors, whose supremacy aids Japan by their weakening of the central authorities, are becoming more restive and turning on foreigners because their pay is many months in arrears. Once again Japanese diplomacy is trying to prevent the reconciliation of the North and South, keeping alive the suicidal breach dividing China in two armed camps—and I remember the apprehensions of the venerable Wu Ting-fang, one of the directors of the Southern Government, as he told me of Japan's ceaseless intrigues to keep China without unity in Canton. If the students' movement, which has brought a new patriotism to the Chinese people, threatening Japanese schemes, can be crushed by the Japanese-backed reactionaries in Peking, the strong republican China which is a nightmare to the old guard in Japan will never come. The ascendancy of Japan in the East will be unchallenged."

## VERMONT SUFFRAGE SESSION REFUSED

Governor Denies Request for Special Meeting of State Legislature—Says Sentiment of the People Not Yet Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Gov. Percival W. Clement yesterday issued a proclamation refusing to call the Legislature in special session to make possible ratification of the federal amendment for woman suffrage, in spite of the offer of a majority of the members to defray their own expenses, and requests from all of the principal leaders in the Republican Party. Governor Clement's announcement is a reiteration of his statements made on previous occasions.

He states as his reasons that the present Legislature was elected before the question of ratifying the federal amendment had arisen, that the people of Vermont have had no opportunity to express themselves in regard to the question, and that the proposed federal amendment clearly invades the Constitution of Vermont. He proposes that the matter be taken up at the Legislature of 1921 and urges that voters require candidates to express their stand on the subject.

The prohibition amendment, he declares, "was forced through by a powerful and irresponsible organization operating through paid agents with unlimited funds." He declares further that the issue is fundamental, not one of political expediency.

Mr. Clement says: "It is evident from the reading of the Constitution of Vermont that when the framers of it accepted a position in the United States they had no idea they were signing away liberties which they had guarded zealously for years. We must now either remodel our own constitution to conform with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States Constitution must be amended to provide for a referendum to the freemen of the several states."

### Legal Opposition Unlikely

### Possibility of an Injunction Against Suffrage Proclamation Remote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Officials of the Department of Justice intimated yesterday that there was little danger that the move of the anti-suffragists to secure an injunction against the proclamation of the suffrage amendment would meet with success.

The Department of Justice, it was said, will use all its power to prevent the issuing of an injunction as demanded by the opponents of the amendment. It was confidently stated that the "legal quibble" raised by the opposition forces would promptly be overruled.

### Women May Hold Party Offices

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Neither the federal nor the State Constitution nor the laws of the Commonwealth forbid women to be members of ward or town committees or delegates to a state convention," according to the opinion forwarded to the Secretary of State of Massachusetts by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General. Although the issue was not raised in the request for a ruling, Mr. Allen also holds that if women are admitted to their party convention they "may lawfully participate in nominating presidential electors."

### Governor's Refusal Not Deemed Final

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Refusal of Gov. Percival W. Clement of Vermont to call a special legisla-

tive session to consider suffrage will not be accepted as final, suffrage leaders here said yesterday.

"The Republican Party still has the responsibility of finding a way of securing Governor Clement's support and the support of the Republican Governor of Connecticut to the party platform," said a statement from the National Women's Party. "The National Women's Party will lead a larger delegation than ever to Senator Harding on July 22 to impress him with the necessity of carrying out the pledges of his party."

### Women Refuse Campaign Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NORWICH, Connecticut.—Dissatisfied with the attitude of the Republican Party of Connecticut toward the entrance of women into politics and with the national organization because of its failure to hasten ratification of the suffrage amendment, the Republican women of this state are signing a pledge not to contribute or help to raise money for the Republican campaign until the thirty-sixth state has ratified.

"The Republican Party," says the pledge, "has repeatedly promised to do its utmost to secure ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in time for women to vote in the November election. Although twenty-nine of the thirty-five states which have ratified the amendment are Republican, we have good reasons to believe that the party has purposely held back from giving us the thirty-sixth state which would complete ratification. The far-sighted plan in the national platform is proof enough of this intention."

### Mrs. Catt Sees Sinister Influence

NEW YORK, New York.—When informed of Gov. Percival W. Clement's refusal to call a special session of the Vermont Legislature to pass on the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, yesterday issued the following statement:

"If it is correctly quoted, the decision of Governor Clement is so contrary to the dictates of justice, common sense and political expediency that it convinces me that there is a sinister and far-reaching influence behind it. To uncover that influence is one of the immediate tasks of the suffragists.

"The work of ratification will be pushed strongly forward in Tennessee and North Carolina."

## ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY RENEWAL

### Pact Automatically Continues in Force for Another Year—Possible Agreement With the United States on the Pacific

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Anglo-Japanese treaty which, if not denounced by Tuesday, continues automatically for another year, has been the subject of much comment. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured on Monday, in high authoritative quarters, that as the treaty had not come up for discussion it would automatically continue in force until July 13, 1921.

The informant stated that there was some truth in the report, which appeared in The Chicago Tribune, that Great Britain on account of the wishes of Australia and Canada was renewing the Japanese treaty and that it might be possible to come to an agreement with the United States so that the safety of the interests of America and the British Empire in the Pacific would be assured. Nothing, however, could be done in this direction until after the meeting of the imperial conference in October, when the views of the Dominions washed by the Pacific would be fully discussed and proposals formulated.

So far as America is concerned, it is said that until the presidential election in November no outline of a possible policy on her part can be expected.

The Christian Science Monitor is informed that in all probability July 13, 1921, will witness considerable limitations to the scope of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, in favor of an agreement with the United States in which Australia, New Zealand and Canada will participate, as it is well known that England, along with these three self-governing dominions which have now reached the status of individual nations through their self-sacrificing efforts during the war, are all in favor of a rapprochement with America, rather than Japan.

### NO SHORTER HOURS FOR SEAMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENOA, Italy (Monday).—The International Labor Conference discussed the question of an eight-hour day for seamen, 48 voting in favor of the proposal and 25 against. Failing a two-thirds majority by a small fraction, the proposal was lost.

### NEW MINISTRY IN AUSTRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Monday).—Admiral Horthy, the Austrian Regent, on Friday called upon Count Bethlen to form a new government in Austria.

## CAMPAIGN LINES BECOME CLEARER

Aims of Anti-Prohibitionists Grow Plain—Friends of Governor Cox Seek to Evade Issue, It Is Said—Wets Seek Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Now that the smoke and confusion that attended the national conventions have cleared away, with the candidates selected and the platforms framed and placed before the voters of the country, the lines along which the presidential fight will be fought are becoming clearer.

For one thing, the Democratic Party must face the serious charge that the group of state leaders who effected the nomination of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio made no secret of their intention to use their power for the modification of the prohibition laws.

Friends of Governor Cox who realize the seriousness of the position have made attempt after attempt to evade the issue by dwelling on his devotion to the enforcement of existing statutes, but the Murphy-Nugent-Taggart-Brennan cabal to which he owed the nomination is depended on to demolish its pound of flesh if the day of reckoning ever arrives. These leaders made no secret of their position in San Francisco. The case against this combine as it will be used in the campaign was clearly put by Arthur Capper (R.), United States Senator from Kansas, in a statement made public yesterday in which he declared that, although a minority, the wet forces dominated the Democratic convention when it came to the question of the nomination.

Senator Capper asserted that Tammany, New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island held the power and prevented a dry plank from getting into the platform.

### Conspiracy Is Charged

"A political conspiracy was staged," he said, "to weaken if not nullify constitutional prohibition by giving aid and encouragement to a flabby and perfunctory enforcement of the Volstead law. This is one of the ways we make laws in America and then break them."

New York and New Jersey are frankly in rebellion against prohibition. The wets have great hope of Massachusetts and they believe they can get back Ohio. It was a jolt for them when the Chicago platform refused to challenge the drastic Volstead Act. Then they set their plans to capture the Democratic convention.

"Governor Cox has a good record as Governor of Ohio, but he wasn't nominated on that account. He was chosen with the expectation that if elected, he would lend his power and influence to loosening up the Volstead Act and help New York and other wet states to get back to the use of beer and wines under the guise of state rights."

"While prohibition was ratified during a national Democratic administration, the party nationally has never stood for prohibition or its enforcement. War prohibition was forced on President Wilson, who tried to put an end to it and allow the country to go on a big spree before constitutional prohibition began. It is pointed out that President Wilson has never uttered a word to aid those who made the fight for ratification or for the passage of the law enforcing prohibition.

### Wet Interests Seek Victory

"The booze interests now have set out to elect a President. After November we shall know whether a political party can carry a presidential election in this country by sprinkling a little booze on its clothes."

Senator Capper was not present at San Francisco, but it is believed that he has stated the case as it affects the campaign about to be launched. What really happened was that a wet conspiracy was launched and put through in a convention which was dry in the proportion of three to one.

During the deadlock over the nomination and throughout the convention, the general belief was that the opposition of the state leaders to the nomination of William G. McAdoo was based on "boss" resentment of the distribution of patronage in the Wilson régime, but it is now almost universally recognized that the binding tie of the combination was not patronage, but liquor; that, whereas many delegates supported Governor Cox on other grounds, the powers that "put him over" on the forty-fourth ballot and held the veto throughout subordinated every consideration to securing an entering wedge into the federal prohibition amendment and the Volstead enforcement code.

### Liberal Policy Favored

As they look at the campaign, it will be waged not merely to elect Governor Cox but to return members to Congress who will favor a liberal policy. They take it for granted that if a "liberal measure" was passed, Governor Cox would be under obligations to approve it, though they might not insist that he take the initiative himself.

On this very point Governor Cox himself said:

"If there is to be any change in the existing law, any modification, it will come through Congress, reflecting the will of the people. There is only one thing that a President can do if a bill is sent to him from Congress which really expresses the will of the peo-

ple through their representatives. He must approve it. If he does not, well, that would make him a Bolshevik, wouldn't it?"

The rank and file of Democrats who are dry but who evaded the issue in the platform were told that the nomination of Governor Cox would give them a fighting chance in the eastern states like New York and New Jersey and Rhode Island, where there is a large wet vote. There are no indications, however, that the slogan of "wine and beer" will make a serious dent in the normal Republican majorities in these states.

It is known on the other hand that the Democrats have sacrificed whatever chances they had in states west of the Mississippi River. In fact, Democratic leaders admit that they have little chance in western states, with the possible exception of Montana and California, where they expect the support of the wine growers and of elements that are somewhat disgruntled over the refusal of the Republican national convention to nominate Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California.

## ITALY INTERESTED IN POLISH QUESTION

Desire Expressed That Italy Should Mediate Between Poles and Russia—Premier's Policy of Amity With Jugo-Slavs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—It was denied in official circles here on Monday that the Italian Government will ask parliamentary authority to send aid to Poland. The "Giornale d'Italia," however, states that, immediately the Spa conference is over, the Italian Government will open negotiations. Parliamentary spheres are manifesting tendencies favorable to the eventual mediation of Italy in bringing about peace between Poland and Russia, and it is believed in certain circles that the government also favors the step, but thinks that the initiative should be taken by Poland and Russia, who are concerned, and that they should spontaneously ask for Italian mediation.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 135 votes against 70, has authorized proceedings against Mr. Misiano, the Socialist deputy, who is accused of desertion during the war. Mr. Misiano made a long speech in his defense, but all the deputies, with the exception of the Socialists, remained absent till he had finished, when they returned and voted against him.

The chamber on Friday night, after hearing a speech by John Giolitti, the Premier, expressed its confidence in the ministry by 265 votes against 145. The Premier said it was extremely important that a good understanding should exist between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. Jugo-Slavia, he said, is surrounded by enemies, and it is in her own interest that she should put herself in perfect agreement with Italy. "What about Fiume?" interrupted the Socialists.

Mr. Giolitti replied: "I do not wish to take a premature decision on a question so grave. It is our desire to find a solution that will bring about permanent peace."

He repeated his declaration in favor of conferring independence on Albania, and coming to the question of finance, said that if the measures already proposed proved insufficient to meet their purpose, he would submit further ones. The economic situation, he said, was serious, and it was imperative that they should find means of placing the country on a sound financial basis. Further, they must restore the country as speedily as possible and so shape their policy as to place Italy on terms of friendship with the rest of the world.

The government was anxious, the Premier concluded, to improve the lot of the workers and to this end, some system of cooperation would be introduced. By this means, it was hoped to raise the status of the laboring classes and at the same time give an opportunity for increased production.

The Labor Confederation has issued a notice to the postal and telegraph workers that they need not participate in local strikes, but must leave their work when any general strike is called.

## DANISH MONARCH VISITS SCHLESWIG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

KOLDING, Denmark (Monday).—The King and Queen of Denmark, with their sons and other members of the royal family, arrived here at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning on board the royal yacht, Dannebrog, and were enthusiastically welcomed by thousands of people. From Kolding Their Majesties drove in motor cars to a spot one kilometer north of the old frontier, where the King crossed the frontier on horseback, followed by between 60,000 and 80,000 Danish citizens, the Queen and her suite accompanying them in carriages. The King was greeted by a deputation of farmers, through whom he addressed the population of Schleswig, wishing them a welcome home, and then calling for cheers for Denmark. The royal party then journeyed south, receiving everywhere loyal manifestations from the people, who lined the roads, while girls dressed in white threw red roses in their path.

## FRENCH PREMIER STRIKES FRIENDLY NOTE AT COUNCIL

Mr. Millerand's Attitude During the Reparations Discussion Is in Strong Contrast With That of the British Premier Earlier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

SPA, Belgium (Sunday).—The Germans have submitted detailed proposals for the delivery of coal to the allied nations in definite proportions, in preference to deliveries elsewhere, reserving for themselves necessary quantities for their own consumption. Miners in Germany at present only work five hours daily, and it is accepted as true that, in dealing with an underfed nation, it is impossible to obtain the amount that should have come in normal times.

This plan, submitted this afternoon, should quickly lead to an agreement, though it is really part of the complete plan for economic settlement, now being drawn up ready for presentation tomorrow. Everything had to be remodeled in consequence of the stand the Allies took upon the coal question, coal being regarded as the main necessity for the industry of France.

There is now a different atmosphere; the unfriendly feelings engendered in the early stages changing in view of the extraordinary modification of tone used by Mr. Millerand. It is somewhat strange that Mr. Lloyd George should, by menacing and stern language and the unbending attitude displayed for five days, have caused the bitterest sentiments to prevail and have rendered almost hopeless the task of the conference, and that, now at the last minute, it is Mr. Millerand who acts as mediator, employing the genuine language of peace and good will. The roles are completely reversed.

### A Strange Contrast

The British Premier was assumed to be friendly and lenient towards Germany, but he has shown himself here in an opposite light, while Mr. Millerand was painted as implacable, and he has just spoken, after a stormy week, words of healing. There may be political explanations. It is said that it was arranged that these parts should be played to disarm criticism. The great show of firmness was only camouflage for the real concessions dictated by the dangerous situation.

This is indeed an obvious explanation, which it is unnecessary to elaborate, but unhappily there is a possibility that such diplomacy has been carried too far. The German Government is undoubtedly in peril and the allied statesmen are alarmed at the thought that their continual thrashing of the German representatives may lead to their immediate downfall, with disastrous results.

If the Ebert government goes then anarchy will have its chance. That it will go unless this eleventh hour support of the Allies saves it is clear from the rather clumsy references of Mr. Millerand to the position. A little too openly he invited the German people to maintain the present government in power, and such a plea from a foreigner may conceivably have the opposite effect from that intended.

### A Sign of Alarm

Every word spoken by the French Premier at the last meeting to discuss the coal question was respectful and conciliatory. This is certainly the first time this note has been heard, and is a sign of the alarm felt in allied quarters. It is assumed that Mr. Gessler, the War Minister, has resigned or will resign definitely in spite of German denials and a grave crisis is imminent. Certainly an impartial observer can only consider that the allied ministers might have shown more tact and have foreseen the consequences.

At any rate Mr. Millerand protested his desire for moderation and sweet reasonableness. "There is no thought of chastising Germany," he cried. "Germany is highly necessary to our prosperity; Germany is essential, and we mean to do all we can to aid her. She is the most useful member of the European family. Naturally our help must be conditional on Germany's sincere attempt to carry out her obligations, but if she will do what she can, we on our part are determined to encourage her recovery."

This kind of language, to which the conference was unaccustomed, was positively startling. But Mr. Millerand went on to assure the Germans that there was no need for alarm at the Allied demands. There must have been some misunderstanding. The Allies never meant to dictate the conditions, but to discuss them amicably. Nor was Germany to be robbed of the necessary supplies of coal. The figures of France were meant to be proportionate to the quantities extracted, and if for any reason the output were less, then less should be supplied. Spa, he added, proves that the Allies want peace with Germany and not continued warfare.

### Germans Much Impressed

The impression produced by this declaration can hardly be described. It was profound. The Germans were much impressed, especially when the Premier concluded that he trusted the present government would not be driven from office. Dr. von Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, who is certainly a man who

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counts foremost on the German side, declared that it was a solemn moment when such words could be exchanged. He added his gratitude for the French wishes concerning the government, but he did not think they could long remain in power after the obligations they had been forced to undertake on the previous day. They would not shrink from doing their utmost, though they would thereby fail.

There are three features of the reparations plans of Germany. First, it is urged that the annuities must be fixed; second, that the total indemnity should be fixed, for without fixation it is impossible to draw up a budget; third, arrangements should be made by which Germany's creditors shall participate in her improving prosperity.

No settlement of what should come to the Allies in the earlier years is possible without detailed discussion, and it is pointed out that there is at present no solid basis on which to work.

Even the size of the German territory is uncertain, since it is not known whether Silesia with its coalfields will form part of the Empire or go to Poland. In short, the productive capacity is unknown, since it depends on a variety of circumstances, supplies of raw material, of foodstuffs, internal tranquility and many other things.

The German plan admits the possibility of guarantees for the Allies, but insists upon respect for German sovereignty.

At last the conference is setting to grips with the real business which brought it here, and it is likely that this report, after examination and comment, will be referred to a commission of experts, composed of members of the Reparations Commission and the German delegates. The conference may thus conclude quickly in a much better state than at one time seemed possible. The hatred aroused by the way may be thus appeased.

It should be stated briefly that, at Saturday's meeting, Hugh Stinson, the German coal magnate, giving evidence on coal conditions in Germany, made many obvious misstatements and was moreover very truculent. He was called to order by the President, Leon Delacour, and subsequently Mr. Fernbach expressed his regret that Mr. Stinson should have abused the opportunity given him.

## German Viewpoint Voiced

Dr. Simons Says It Is Impossible to Carry Out Undertakings

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Monday)—An unsatisfactory prospect is opened up by a statement from Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, to French correspondents at Spa, showing that the leaders of Germany think it impossible to carry out the undertakings they have just signed. Dr. Simons says the near future will show the Allies that the requirements of demobilization are impracticable. The men ordered to take the place of the first contingents will be themselves demobilized soon afterward. Knowing they will have small chance of obtaining employment, they will refuse to obey orders. Violence may thus be the outcome of attempts to reduce the German Army below the proper strength.

This interview is regarded as characteristic of German tactics. The Germans discuss everything in great detail if permitted to do so, sign agreements, then say they only yielded to force and cannot fulfill impossible undertakings. At the same time the Germans offer increasing resistance to the allied demands. They ask for Upper Silesia, the return of their colonies, and a reduction of 50 per cent in the quantity of coal they are requested to deliver under the Versailles Treaty. They argue that German industry should be placed on the same footing as regards coal as France.

The French Premier, Alexander Millerand, emphatically declines to accept this theory. Mr. Millerand stated today that he could not carry out his intention of leaving Spa tonight. He was unable to say when the conference would complete its work.

### Report on Coal Discussion

SPA, Belgium (Sunday)—The official communiqué regarding the work of the allied and German delegates today says:

"A plenary conference this evening considered the coal protocol. The coal question will be settled at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, pointed out that the coal question was the central point of the whole economic life of Germany and that the solution reached by the experts would react on the German reparations plans, which could not, therefore, be submitted tonight as planned.

"Mr. Millerand expressed surprise, as no explanation had been given that the German plans would be subordinated to the coal decisions.

"Dr. Simons replied that the German delegation had completely prepared plans, which had to be studied as a whole to be understood, but he had just learned that the coal deliveries demanded were more than double Germany's economic possibilities and amounted to one-third of her output. That would reduce the coefficient of the satisfaction of her needs from 60 to 40 per cent. Under these conditions the Chancellor, the Minister of Economy and himself had decided that the plans prepared on another basis could not be presented.

"The German delegation then withdrew to reconsider the questions. On the resumption of the sitting, Dr. Simons announced that they were in agreement to present the plans, as the final decision with respect to coal would not be taken until tomorrow. The delegation, however, thought that the object of the Spa conference was to fix the coal figure by a discussion of the German and allied delegates,

instead of independently by the Reparations Commission. The coal question was one of vital importance for Germany.

"Mr. Millerand replied that there could be no question of modifying Article 233 of the Treaty of Versailles, which must be carried out, though with liberal interpretations, taking into account anything legitimate there might be in the German observations. Dr. Simons then handed the plans to the secretariat."

## GERMANS PRESENT REPARATIONS PLAN

Proposal Is Made for an International Syndicate for Rebuilding the Devastated Regions, Germany to Provide the Labor

SPA, Belgium (Sunday) (By The Associated Press).—The German reparations plan is in three parts. It was submitted to the conference with the understanding that it must be accepted as a whole. The plan follows: Part 1.—Section 1. The German Government considers that the purpose of the present negotiations is to make a final settlement of their entire obligations for reparations.

Section 2. The German Government, knowing that it is obliged under the Treaty to pay on May 1, 1920, 120,000,000,000 gold marks, considers that it has already paid not only that sum, but a much higher one, according to its accounts.

Section 3 sets forth that in providing for the future the German Government would be unable to fulfill its obligations unless the German budget can be balanced.

Section 4 provides that the measure of Germany's ability to pay, owing to her weakened economic structure, requires that she should have necessary food, fodder, fertilizers and other raw materials.

### Bases of Payment

Section 5 names the bases upon which the German Government considers its payments should be regulated: (a) by annuities, (b) annuities to be limited to 30 years.

Various other sub-sections affirm that a certain sum should be agreed upon, after the payment of which Germany should be completely free; that the payment of this sum should be arranged in various amounts; that a schedule should be worked out, and that it should not be absolutely regular in character, because it is impossible at the present time accurately to estimate the economic position of Germany for the next 30 years.

Part 2.—The German Government's suggestions for rebuilding the war-devastated districts are in the common interests of all peoples, because the danger of a feeling of hatred and a cry for revenge will not disappear so long as this has not been done. The German Government has, therefore, although not required by the Peace Treaty to do so, undertaken participation in the rebuilding of those districts. It declares itself ready to take part in the rebuilding and to supply German workmen under German authority.

Upon this basis a German commission in September, 1919, made a hurried inspection of northern France. The German Government is willing to undertake the rebuilding of the greater part of the destroyed regions in France. The German Government has also considered the help required. It recommends in the common interest that an international syndicate be formed, in which all states shall participate in the restoration of the industrial and agricultural regions, as well as means of transportation, and in the rebuilding of houses, former residences or for new settlers. This syndicate shall deal with contractors and engage laborers from all allied and neutral countries, as well as from Germany. The profits from all work of this kind shall be reasonable and contractors and laborers shall be treated on an equal basis, whether Germans or other nationalities.

### Delivery of Materials

Part 3 deals with Germany's obligations under Article 236, paragraph 1 and 4 and appendix 4, Part 3 of the Peace Treaty, to deliver materials for the immediate restoration of territories affected by the war, materials the value of which is reckoned as part of what is owing to reparations.

The note says that the Reparations Commission has not yet established what is to be delivered in the way of cattle, tools and raw materials, or what entire factories are to be restored, but that Germany is ready to make these deliveries to the extent which her resources will permit.

The German Government proposes a rather intricate plan of organization of its own industries in the various states of Germany for the purpose of making these deliveries.

## BOLSHEVIKI AGREE TO BRITISH TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—In the House of Commons on Monday, Andrew Bonar Law, replying to George Thorne, announced that the Soviet Government had accepted the conditions laid down by the British Government as to the resumption of trade and an understanding had therefore been reached as to the ideas on which a trade agreement would be negotiated.

The British Government in consultation and, he understood, in agreement with the Allies, had made a proposal to the Soviet Government for an immediate armistice between Russia and Poland on equitable terms to be followed by a conference to negotiate terms between Russia and the bordering states.

## MILITARY PLANS IN NORTH IRISH TOWNS

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Disorder on Occasion of Orange Celebrations in the Different Irish Towns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—The military have taken every precaution against outbreak on Monday and it is expected that the Orange celebrations will pass off quietly. Three attacks on police have taken place and one police sergeant has been killed. Before the opening of the Donegal assizes, the military have erected sand-bags and machine guns on the courthouse.

The government has prohibited the Orange meetings to be held near Newry, on Monday, and barred wire fences have been placed on the outskirts of Newry leading to Dublin and Belfast, military guards being on duty. The Orange celebrations have also been prohibited in Londonderry. Belfast is well protected with troops and the light cruiser H. M. S. Verdun in the Lough commands the whole city.

A parade of 20,000 Orangemen took place in Belfast without incident on Monday, the lodges being headed by bands and banners. Several Orangemen from the colonies came over to attend the meetings of the Imperial Grand Orange Council and occupied the front benches of the procession.

Despite the rain there were thousands of spectators, but no disturbance of any sort took place. The Rathmore police barracks at County Kerry were attacked by a large number of men on Sunday morning, the attack being repelled after three hours' fighting. Sergeant Wynne was killed by a bomb thrown by one of the attackers and two constables were wounded.

While Sergeant Seery and Constable Barry were proceeding from their barracks at Rathfarnham to the post office on Saturday night they were ambushed by eight men and deprived of their arms and official letters.

In course of the fighting Sergeant Seery was seriously wounded while Constable Barry escaped unhurt and summoned aid.

Mr. McCartney has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage. Sergeant Mooney of Dungloe, County Donegal, was fired upon on Saturday from a vacated house as he was returning with letters from the post office and was seriously wounded.

Returning home on Saturday night Thomas Quizeley of Killinure was fired on from behind a hedge. The attack is attributed to an agrarian dispute. The Irish volunteers made four arrests on Sunday morning and after a preliminary investigation three men were released and the fourth prisoner was taken to an unknown destination for trial.

## BOLSHEVIKI REPORT RETREAT OF POLES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Russian wireless messages state that on July 4 Bolshevik troops started a general advance along a sector of 73 miles. The enemy was flung back along the entire front of the attack, from three to four miles to the west.

The enemy suffered severe losses in killed and wounded and abandoned a considerable number of guns and a large amount of other military booty.

On July 7 the Bolsheviks beat off attacks on the front southward of Borissov and reached the line of Divinsk-Novo-Sventsianay, occupying the station of Turmont. By the evening of July 10, Bolshevik troops occupied the towns of Vileika-Jugumen and Bobruisk, together with a number of large villages situated 14 miles to the northeast of Moidetchno and 14 to 20 miles east of Minsk.

According to incomplete information, the Bolsheviks captured over 4000 prisoners, 19 guns, one tank, many machine-guns and a considerable amount of other military munitions, large food stores, shells and other military stores. In the Sarny direction, Bolshevik troops, pursuing the enemy, debouched at villages 14 miles east of the railway junction of Sarny.

In the Rovno direction the enemy, starting an advance in large force, consisting of three infantry and one cavalry divisions, occupied the town of Rovno, but was driven out by the Bolshevik troops.

On July 10, that part of the enemy's troops which was retiring was completely defeated by the Bolshevik cavalry, who captured over 300 prisoners, guns, baggage, and a large quantity of cattle. On July 9, the Bolshevik troops occupied Proskurov town. Twenty miles east of Kamenets-Podolsk, the Bolsheviks continue to drive back the enemy. In general, the enemy is retreating along the whole front from Polesia to the Dniester. Along the shores of the Sea of Azov the Bolshevik troops have started a battle with enemy troops, who had landed from the sea.

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## CHINA CONFRONTS A SERIOUS CRISIS

Prospect of Civil War Between the National Party and the Pro-Japanese Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—In discussing the Chinese crisis in authoritative quarters in London on Monday the Christian Science Monitor was informed that there is every prospect of civil war between the Tientsin or National Party and the An-fu or pro-Japanese party, the latter being headed by General Tuan Chih-jui. Generals Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun, who are heading the National Party, have been unable to withstand the political pressure of the pro-Japanese party. General Tuan at present being in high favor with the President.

The report that Tuan had received considerable financial assistance from Japan, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, is incorrect. His forces are taking up a position a short distance from Peking and General Wu's forces, which are moving northward, are expecting soon to be in touch, but hostilities have not yet broken out.

No anxiety is felt in high authoritative Chinese quarters for the safety of foreigners, as it is to the interest of both parties that their safety should be assured.

A Japanese authority informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that should any trouble arise the Japanese are quite prepared to take care, not only of their own but of the Allies' interests in China.

## GAS WORKERS' STRIKE IN MIDLANDS SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MANCHESTER, England (Monday).

—The unauthorized gas strike in Manchester and other towns an account of which was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday, continues to inconvenience the public and throw thousands of workmen out of employment.

J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, has made an appeal to the men to return so that negotiations may be resumed. This produced the effect of causing the men at Oldham and Middleton to abandon their strike on Sunday night. Mr. Clynes is going to Manchester and it is hoped that he will be able to persuade the abandonment of the strike.

At Oldham, the gas workers decided to resume work immediately on receiving a promise that negotiations would be reopened at once. Complaint was made by the strikers that the trade union leaders had not taken them into their confidence, but had treated them like children. After the resumption of work the gas pressure was restored to normal at once. Men have also returned to work in Stoke-on-Trent and Fenton but the workers at Huddersfield have now gone out.

In Manchester alone 200 factories employing 150,000 people have closed down, and the danger of a bread famine is serious. All domestic supplies of gas came to an end on Saturday, and those bakers who use gas ovens have had to shut down. All gas-lighted streets are dark and householders have had to resort to oil lamps and candles except in those homes which are fortunate enough to be illuminated by electricity.

Similar reports come from Bristol where work ceased on Saturday when the gas supply was shut off. An enormous amount of inconvenience was caused, as 60,000 gas cookers are used there. On Monday the serious industrial effect commenced and much business dislocation and unemployment is threatened. Trade union officials met on Sunday to consider the position and convened a mass meeting of the men for Monday morning in the hope of getting them to return to work. In all, it is said that about 2,000,000 people are affected by the shutdown in the various towns.

## MEXICAN DRY LAW IS NOW BEING PREPARED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Legislation making all Mexico dry is being prepared for presentation to the next Congress at the office of provisional President de la Huerta, says the "Universal."

"The provisional President has decided on this step," says the newspaper, "as a means of accomplishing the regeneration of the Indian and half-caste races, which are great consumers of alcohol."

## PROHIBITION VOTE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Safe Majority in Favor of Drys Indicated, Only One of Fifty-seven Counties Voting Against Prohibition in the Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—The returns so far available show that the prohibition referendum of Saturday has resulted in a popular declaration in favor of maintenance of the New Brunswick Prohibition Act as it stands, and against any amendments permitting the sale of beer and light wines. Complete returns are not available at the time of writing, but indicate a 2 to 1 victory for the drys. Apparently in only one of 15 counties of the province, the County of Kent, where the population is largely Acadian, has a majority been given against the prohibition act and in favor of permitting the sale of beer and wines.

Present returns put the vote in favor of the act at approximately 27,800 and the negative vote at 19,600, while the majority against the proposal for the beer and wine amendment stands at about 6000. Three cities of the Province, St. John, Moncton and Fredericton, the capital, as well as all of the larger towns, declared in favor of the act and against beer and wines. In St. John, the largest city of the Province, where the act had been hoped for a decisive vote in its favor, a majority of 1300 was given in favor of maintenance of the act and a majority of 650 against wines.

The wets had counted upon success in the counties in which French-speaking citizens are largely represented to overcome the vote of the drys in other parts of the Province, but their hope in this regard has been disappointed, except in Kent County, and possibly in Madawaska, which, it is generally held, has been a base for men transporting liquor between Quebec Province and various parts of New Brunswick and Maine.

In Westmoreland County, where there is a large Acadian vote, a substantial dry majority is reported. The Prohibition Act was introduced in 1916 as a war measure with the governmental promise that a peace time referendum would be taken upon the question of its continuance. Pending the referendum upon the provincial law, on the proposed permission for the sale of beer and wine, the legislature, at the last session, refused to pass a resolution calling upon the federal authorities to hold a plebiscite in New Brunswick upon the question of federal prohibition of the importation of liquor into the Province. It is believed that the result of Saturday's vote will mean the passage of such a resolution at the next session, and temperance people are confident that a plebiscite will bring a verdict in favor of barring all importation under federal law.

The campaign, which closed on Saturday, was hard and hotly fought. The campaign in behalf of prohibition was conducted by leading business men of the Province and the temperance organization, while the wets' efforts were directed by the "Moderation Committee," whose members kept their names from the public. An effort was made to line up the returned soldiers on the side of beer and wine, but the war veteran vote is believed, on the whole, to have given a majority in favor of the act. A large women's vote was polled, and, for the most part, in support of the act.

## KEMALISTS RETREAT BEFORE GREEK TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on Monday by the Greek Embassy that the Greek troops occupied Bursa on Thursday with little resistance, the Kemalists retreating on the approach of the Greek army. Many wealthy Turkish war profiteers, fearing retaliatory measures from the remaining Christians, went with the Kemalists.

A junction has now been made with Mudania on the Sea of Marmara, where a British naval detachment had landed some days ago. Reports by Moscow wireless that Rumania is mobilizing owing to fear of the Soviet troops entering Bessarabia the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is correct, and on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, the Bulgarian are also mobilizing, it is thought, with a view to assisting the Turkish Nationalists in Thrace.

These movements are being done

secretly and the Greeks have information that the Bulgarians are dispatching munitions to the Turkish Nationalist commander. The most recent information reaching the Greek Government was received by the embassy on Monday regarding the Greco-Bulgarian frontier. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns of a message stating that on the whole frontier of Western Thrace there is a lively movement of Bulgarians, intermixed with Turks, who are led by Bulgarian officers.

On July 5th two such bands penetrated Greek territory in the district of Ortakeuy and attacked two Greek police stations.

The Greek Government has information which shows that pseudo-secret mobilization is going on in Bulgaria and movements of troops have been signalled on the Greek frontier, where infantry regiments have been observed.

## VETERANS' VIEWS ON FORCED TRAINING

Majority of World War Soldiers Replying to Questionnaire Oppose Compulsory Work—Short Sentences Tell Volumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—World War veterans are opposed to compulsory military training, according to answers received in a questionnaire sent out by Edward J. King (R.), Representative from Illinois, who has received about 750 replies thus far. Of this number, 494 were opposed to compulsory training, and 316 favored it, but the latter qualified their endorsement so strongly as to make it clear that the idea is unpopular.

Most of those favoring compulsory military training thought that it should be given in schools or colleges, and should extend over only a few weeks in the year.

The questionnaire was sent out to soldiers in all parts of the United States, in order to gain replies removed from sectional interests, and the effort was made to give as fair a cross-section of the views of the veterans as possible. Some of the answers given were as follows:

"I thought the world war was for the purpose of crushing militarism."

"Military training has cost the world too much already."

"This is a free country, so let the boys be free."

"Military training encourages war."

"Let those who want military training enlist."

Several felt that the results of the war itself were a victory for the idea of raising an army from untrained men. They pointed out that the 90-day soldiers won one war; "they can win another"; and that the comparatively untrained men from the United States were able to defeat the trained German soldiers.

"We fought against militarism in Germany," was one of the most common answers to the questionnaire. The view was also generally expressed that military training would create a social and military aristocracy.

Most of the veterans who favored such training laid special stress on the physical benefits derived from it.

One of the views brought out was: "All right if not used as strike-breakers or to quell strikes."

There was also indicated in several replies a resentment against military training which was manifested in a desire to have others go through the experience, "I had mine; give the rest a chance." This is the only fair deal to the world war veterans," was another. "Make the rich serve as well as the poor," was another idea.

A few thought military training highly desirable because it taught men to "obey orders" and taught "respect for law and order."

## FORMER EMPRESS HAS PASSED AWAY

Eugenie, Formerly the Empress of France and Wife of Napoleon III, Passes Away While on a Visit to Spain

MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—The former Empress Eugenie of France passed away here this morning.

It was early in the year 1933 that Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, and, for the time being, wielder of autocratic powers, announced to his people his intended marriage with Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, a prominent young lady in French society, daughter of the Count of Montijo of Spain. The wedding celebrations, which took place on January 30 of that year, saw the beginning of a court life at the Tuileries which has hardly been surpassed in the nineteenth century for brilliance. Fêtes, balls, military parades and illuminations followed each other in rapid succession. Some people were gratified, bourgeois society imitated, others criticized and asked "if it was worth while to overthrow Parliament in order to put an orchestra in its place."

But in other than social ways the advent of the Empress Eugenie into the French court wrought changes, and her political ideas in many ways stamped themselves on the policy adopted by the Emperor. If Napoleon was an autocrat with democratic leanings that expressed themselves in various, and frequently unexpected, times and places, the Empress was little in sympathy with the elements of democracy. Indeed, the persistence with which she discouraged concession to the growing democratic tendencies of public opinion of the period undoubtedly contributed to the rapid development of forces which eventually helped to overthrow the Empire.

Not a few of the Emperor's failures are generally attributed to the Empress Eugenie's influence over his policy, as, for example, when she favored Maximilian's ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

As to her part in the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, history records that the Empress used all her influence to help the war party, and to bring about a state of hostility which Napoleon himself was, it is stated, reluctant to encourage. She was actuated in this, it would seem, from motives of strengthening the imperial throne and assisting the dynastic prospects of her son, the Prince Imperial, who was subsequently fatally wounded while fighting with the British troops in the Zulu War in 1879.

The war cost the Emperor his throne, and as Gambetta, Jules Favre and Jules Ferry led the crowd to the Hotel de Ville and proclaimed the republic, the Empress fled to England, clad as a simple traveler. Here she was joined by Napoleon as soon as he was released after his surrender at Sedan.

She made her home at Farnborough, Hampshire, England, where she has since resided, vacating her residence during the great war in order that it might be transformed into a hospital, of which she assumed the direction.

Although her father was a Spanish grandee, the former Empress was also of Scots descent, her mother coming from a highly respected family of Dumfriesshire of the name of Kirkpatrick.

## "OUTLAW" RAILROAD MEN MEET

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One hundred and fifty delegates, representing railroad yardmen's associations from all parts of the country, which international union heads have termed "outlaw" organizations, began a series of meetings here yesterday, which it was declared would continue until the decision of the United States Labor Board on labor awards to railway workers was announced. The decision has been promised by July 20.

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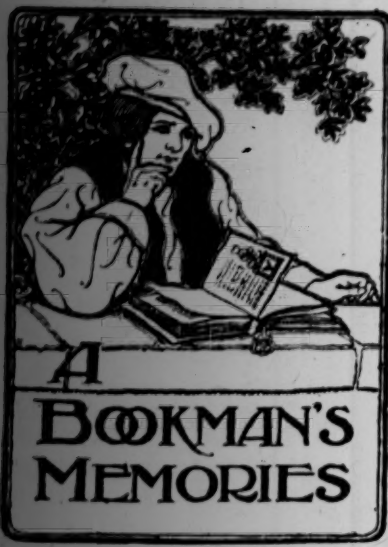
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## Ford Madox Hueffer

I have not seen Ford Madox Hueffer since the second year of the war when I met him, one Sunday afternoon, walking in Hyde Park with Wyndham Lewis. He told me that he had "joined up." As his volume of poems called "On Heaven, and Poems Written on Active Service" is dedicated to the commander of the Welch Regiment, I presume it was the Welch Regiment that he joined. Without doubt he was a good soldier. He wrote a clever novel called "The Good Soldier" which many people bought thinking it was the kind of book that Donald Hankey wrote. They are very different.

Ford Madox Hueffer is always having little, round-the-corner successes. "On Heaven" appeared in "Poetry" of Chicago, and "Antwerp" was first published by the "Poetry Bookshop." The book contains one of those "provocative prefaces" which Mr. Hueffer likes writing. He announces that Vers Libre is the only medium in which he can convey his intimate moods, and adds: "Vers Libre is a very jolly medium in which to write and to read, if it be read conversationally and quietly." I think he makes verse and writes prose rather easily. He turns without effort from "When Blood Is Their Argument: An Analysis of Prussian Culture" to "Zepellin Nights," a series of short stories set in every period of English history. And I have heard a whisper that Daniel Chaucer, author of "The Simple Life Limited" and "The New Humpty Dumpty" is Ford Madox Hueffer. A versatile man!

He loves to expound the art of writing and the art of great writers, such as Henry James whom he admires immensely, so when he takes pen in hand he is ready for the tripping, reasoned words. Yes, he likes Vers Libre; it enables him to make definite statements like this:

About the middle of my first leave, I stood on the curb in the pitch of the night.

Waiting for the buses that didn't come to take me home.

That was in Paddington. The foot-black night was over one like velvet.

And one was very alone—so very alone in the velvet cloak of the night.

He published his "Collected Poems" in 1914, and if ever he issues a uniform edition of his prose works it will need a long, long shelf to hold them, for he has written many books on many subjects: he has written on art, criticism, topography, history, with gay excursions into fiction. He has also written memories.

To me his Memories are his most interesting books; and if he seems a little weary of the whole business, a little querulous, and disposed to think writing, like everything else, somewhat of a bore, we must not mind. It is only his way. He is somewhat tired of greatness and great men. He was nourished on them. It was not his fault.

He is a grandson of Ford Madox Brown. The great men who congregated around that great man, at the great, gaunt house (pleasant enough in the studio) in Fitzroy Square, are in an advantage, or a disadvantage? I know not; but it certainly has had a marked effect on the life of Ford Madox Hueffer. Oh, and his father was Dr. Francis Hueffer, the celebrated musical critic of The Times.

In the dedication to "My Dear Kids," his daughters Christine and Katherine, that prefaces his volume of "Memories" of the Pre-Raphaelite and Aesthetic Movements, he plays amusingly, but not without hints of self-pity, on the drawback of being brought up among great men. He tells of the Eminent Ones who came to his grandfather's house and how these "Victorian great figures" always seemed to be 25 feet high, and himself, as his father once called him—"the patient but extremely stupid donkey." In this environment he learned to regard himself as the most obscure of obscure persons. "To me life was simply not worth living because of the existence of Carlyle, of Mr. Ruskin, of Mr. Holman Hunt, of Mr. Browning, or of the gentlemen who built the Crystal Palace. These people were perpetually held up to me as standing upon unattainable heights, and at the same time I was perpetually being told that if I could not attain these heights I might just as well not cumber the earth. What, then, was left for me? Nothing. Simply nothing."

The world went quietly on, and as he grew up he discovered that it is by no means populated with great Victorians, that all people are not Rossetis and Ruskins, and that all grandfathers are not Ford Madox Browns. But he has never quite overcome his veneration for the Eminent, and when I first knew him many years ago he chided me one day for saying something about Henry James and Swinburne. "You mustn't talk about Great Men in that intimate way," he said, with the tired smile, half amusement, half petulance, that he usually employs.

His manner is never Corbyantic, and when he told me that afternoon in

Hyde Park that he had "joined up" he did so with the air of saying that he had changed houses. I have seen nothing of him since that day, but he came vividly before me when I opened the July issue of the Dial, and found that he had been invited by the editor to write his reminiscences. The editor asked him formally to treat 17 British contemporaries, and added, as an afterthought—"also Rudyard Kipling and any of less famous that you like."

That gave Fordie (thus his grandfather called him, and I maintain that he has not yet quite grown up) his chance. He begins his reminiscences thus—"It is twenty-two years and six months since, at Michaelmas, 1897, I received a letter from Mr. Conrad, asking me to collaborate with him." Mr. Conrad has yet to explain why he chose Mr. Hueffer. Henley may have had something to do with it.

Conrad was not then a great man, but he was shaping for one, so you see how the society of the Great pursues the grandson of Ford Madox Brown. That afternoon when I met him in Hyde Park he was walking with Wyndham Lewis.

The collaboration resulted, as every one knows, in "Romance" and "The Inheritors," not outstanding books; indeed Mr. Hueffer says frankly—"I fancy that neither book has any artistic value at all." What then was the purpose of the collaboration? I suppose to teach Conrad English, for at that time, on his own confession, he thought in Polish, expressed himself in French and only with difficulty "rendered his thus-worded French thoughts and images in English." Mr. Hueffer was sure that he understood the art of expression in words. Has he not said—"I am alone among English-born writers to bother my head primarily about the 'how' of writing?" You perceive that Mr. Hueffer has quite gotten over his Fitzroy Square timidity and self-depression. You must read this first chapter of his Memoirs; how he and Conrad studied Flaubert, Flaubert, Flaubert and, buried "in rural greennesses," had endless discussions on how to write. "I think that I was most preoccupied with the expression of fine shades; Conrad's unceasing search in those days was for a new form of novel. But I do not believe that there were in the England of those days any two other people whose whole minds and whose unceasing endeavors were so absolutely given to that one problem of expression between man and man which is the end of all conscious literary art."

Of the many books that Ford Madox Hueffer has written I like best, after his "Memories," the volumes on art, and on places, such as "The Soul of London" and "England and the English." That romantic novel, "The Half Moon," which begins at Rye, in England, and ends with Henry Hudson sailing up to Albany, might have been a great romance. Does it fail because the author is convinced that the manner of literature is so much more important than the matter?

He is a curious mixture of modesty and effrontery. In conversation he is modest; with a pen in his hand he sometimes writes in a way that roasts the average man to exasperation. The article in The Dial is a case in point. Some find it interesting and amusing; others, when half way through, fling the magazine across the room.

Obviously a man of talent and learning, some of his friends sometimes try to check his ambient air of knowing everything. Years ago when I was staying at Winchelsea I told a lady that I was about to spend the evening at the Hueffers'. "Don't praise Fordie to his face," she said. "It's not good for him." In the course of the evening some one sang what I thought was an Elizabethan song very beautifully. The strong and lyrical simplicity of the words were wedded to an air that suited them exactly. I was so charmed with the performance that I begged for a repetition. This was done, and I said, with some emotion, and not without pride in my personality: "What a combination! Shakespeare and Purcell. We can do nothing like that nowadays."

Fordie, who had been reclining on a couch, suppressed a yawn and said, "I wrote the words and the music."

I read the above article to a friend of Fordie's. When it was finished I said: "Do you think he will be pleased with it?"

"Not terribly," he answered.

"Anyhow, he gets a column and a half," I replied.

## Art Is Thoughtful Workmanship

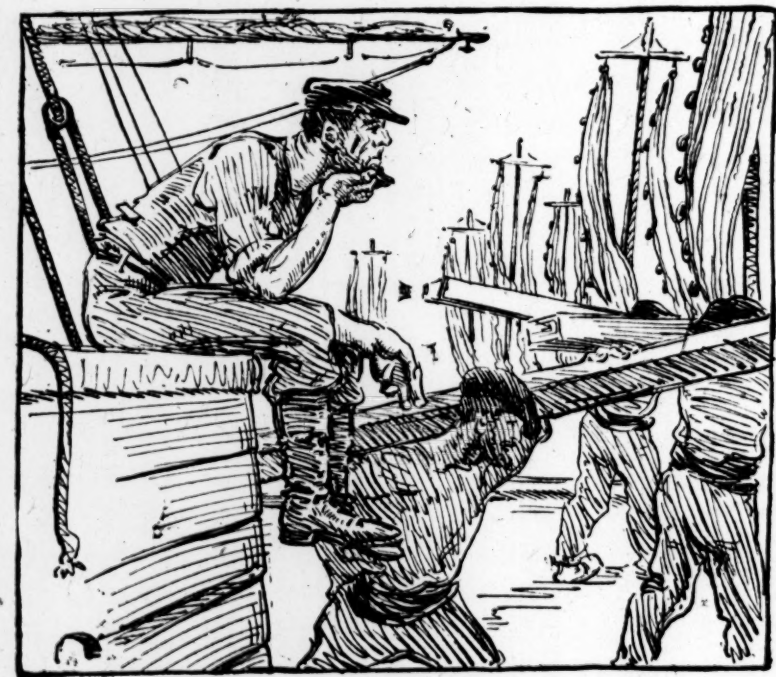
Professor Lethaby in The Imprint gives a definition of Art which might well be more widely known. "There is nothing occult," he says, "about the thought that all things may be made well or made ill. A work of art is a well-made thing, that is all. It may be a well-made statue of a well-made chair. Most simply and generally art may be thought of as the well-doing of what needs doing. If the thing is not worth doing, it can hardly be a work of art, however well it may be done. People are artists who know it not—bootmakers, gardeners, and basket makers, and all players of games. We do not allow shoddy in cricket or football, but reserve it for serious things like houses and books and furniture. Once more let me make it clear that by art, instructed thinkers do not mean only pictures and curious things or necessarily costly ones, certainly not luxurious ones. They mean worthy and complete workmanship by competent workmen. Art is thoughtful workmanship."

Once let it be understood, the lover of art will find his interest enlarged and able to work in a less restricted circle. It gives him an international art, and what might have seemed crude and ineffective will be judged from the standpoint, not of the last fashionable painter or sculptor, but from that of the lover of all efforts in a right direction.

## VIKING BOOTS AND BRETON SABOTS

One day I was in Lorient. The sun had just broken through and made a lively mosaic of the shipping. Everywhere one saw the pale, blue-green nets of the Breton luggers, mast-headed to dry. Even at the peak of the Chinese trade, when the port got its exotic, seventeenth century name, there could have been nothing so quaint, so fanciful as these nets. They swung aloft against the sky. They reflected endlessly in the grass-green harbor water.

An excited string of stevedores were



Probably he was the first mate

unloading lumber from a Norwegian bark. Their vermilion sabots made the file look like a gaudy centipede. On the rail amidships, overlooking the diminutive men who streamed up and down the gangplank, sat a giant—tall, blonde, bearded—everything as a Viking is supposed to be. Probably he was first mate. His single gesture showed the riddle of race.

The contrary streams of stevedores became locked as to elbows and ideas. The Viking calmly gripped a backstay with his hand, and with his blue eyes fixed on the billowing blue nets, delivered a 10-ton shove into the swaying shoulders of the vermilion shod pygmies.

I have often thought I should like to be a giant.

## THE SERVANTS' PARADISE

The walls of distress which have gone up from all over the country protesting against the shortage of servants and their exorbitant demands have come almost without exception from the well-to-do middle class and the middle aged. These women will resort to any device rather than change their Victorian way of looking at things and particularly their attitude toward what they are determined still to regard as their dependents.

Among the very rich the new world has brought a multitude of changes too, but like the very poor this class more easily adapts itself to change.

In the matter of servants the rich have solved their problem already, but the very solution makes the plight of the Victorian dames more difficult.

The first step was the wholesale disposal of great town and country houses by England's great families. This released small armies of servants of every class. From the bulk of these servants their mistresses have chosen the comparatively small number required to run the new establishments which are springing up all over the country. These are new houses fitted with every convenience, or old places remodeled to suit modern requirements. Then, among this highly skilled reorganized staff, is divided the same sum which in former times was distributed among a great number.

A cook in a rich family today is offered £58 a year, a half day free each week and alternate Sundays, a fortnight holiday with full pay and board wages and a nominal eight hours' work each day. An important item is that, nowadays, the same food is offered to servants as is served at the master's table.

So far as hours and conditions of work are concerned this comes pretty near to what is offered by the best factory and has the great advantage of board and lodging at the expense of the employer. As a cook bluntly put it: "The well-trained domestic servant is now in the best position of any worker in England. Rent raises don't bother her and she has her feet under somebody else's table."

Victorians How! But it is not to the advantage of the servants to advertise this fact, they are keeping very quiet about it, as quiet as their mistresses. Their interests are the same and there is no trade union to step in and dictate to either party. And meantime the howl of the Victorians grows in volume, providing a complete camouflage to what is actually going on.

In a detailed survey of the registry offices in London it was discovered that not a single great family was in need of servants. When a staff of servants is required by these rich people are inserted on the front pages of the most important dailies among the professional and commercial advertisements. These offer fabulous wages according to old standards, or are worded in such a way as to let the

wise servant know, and naturally there is no difficulty in filling vacancies at once.

But this method is the end of the old training system. Under these new conditions the apprentice has no place. Gone are the "tweenies" and the smutty nosed scullery maids. A kitchen maid in a modern establishment has in all probability taken an after-war course in domestic science at the expenses of the government and is merely serving at a generous wage under an experienced cook in order to perfect herself in the technique of her profession.

There are no applicants now for the position of all-round servant, the "cook general" so dear to pretentious suburbia, the obliging slavey who

is something symbolic in this connection between the lark and the flower.

For the lark is the sky bird, the soaring singer that ascends until it is lost in the great blue and its song seems to issue from the sky. And the flower, too, is a sky flower, for the dyed blossoms seem to have caught each a tiny patch of the blue above and painted it into the petals. The range of color on the blue chord catches every light and shade of the heavens above. There is the feeblest of baby blues reflected from a gay and billowy sky, and there is the warm purple-blue of the midsummer starry night. There is the bee larkspur whose blossoms have painted in a golden sun amidst the blue. These yellow hairs adduced on the petals look indeed like the hairy bee with its head buried deep in the honeyed recesses but they impart a sunniness of the blue petals akin to the sunniness from above.

There is only one heretic to this sky worship, and that is the scarlet larkspur (D. cardinalis) of our own California. Perhaps the blood of the new world runs redder in its veins, or perhaps the separation from its continental relatives robbed it of family traditions and allegiance to the one color. However, to this heretic the garden is indebted for some of its most interesting larkspurs, the scarlet merging with the European blues to form a new group of ever-varying hybrids.

## THE DEMAND AND THE SUPPLY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whose daily occupation takes him into the offices of Labor employers as well as into busy shops, in the west, has recently encountered many divergent, first-hand views of American Labor conditions in this mid-western hive of industry.

Entering the assembly place of the striking switchmen, to whom Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, had just concluded an appeal to return to work, the newsman found little groups of switchmen haranguing their fellow workers to pay little heed to what "those guys up there are telling you." "Take Bill Lee, with his \$12,000 a year job," urged a young American-born workman, "and what does he know about me, and my wife and children, working on \$5 a day wages, with potatoes at \$12 and \$12.25 a sack, if I ever see a 150-pound sack of 'em again, butter 60 cents a pound, and house rent anything the landlord can get for it. And me jumpin' the runnin' board of a switch engine winter and summer, at less wages than a wheel taper!" That was the reason this Cleveland worker was refusing his Union Labor chief's appeal to go back to his job in the morning.

Out among the splendid model workshops where Cleveland women's garment workers house their employees, during working hours, at least, the newsman recently talked with a garment manufacturer, who is about to leave the business in which he has grown up, to open a Euclid Avenue retail store, because Labor demands are such that, he considers himself "no longer the boss of his own shop, but merely the man who is privileged to sign the checks."

This man had this to say: "You see that factory across the street. I recently sold it. I have sold the shop we are now in and am preparing as soon as I dispose of the building and the stock of women's garments which I have manufactured for the fall trade, to leave the manufacturing business and go into the retail trade, and I will buy all my goods in New York City. I am, as you know, a Jew. I have grown up in the garment trade in Cleveland from a newsboy and boot-black. I am a workman today as I have been always. I began to pay my board to my mother when I was six years old, and I am paying her a monthly allowance today. I think I can call myself a workman. I am going out of business, however, for the reason that the garment trade in Cleveland has been turned over absolutely to the trade unions. One of the leading firms here has invited into his shop the representative of the trades union and practically asked him to run the labor end of it. The result of it is that I am no longer able to discharge a single employee who has been in the shop for two weeks, unless I discharge my entire force. I may keep an employee for 13½ days, and if he is not satisfactory I may discharge him, and keep on doing that, but if he stays two weeks the 'shop boss' alone can discharge him. For this I pay my help for six days' work and they work part of five. If they overwork the 'shop boss' reports them to the union. He runs the shop; I pay the

bill. I have had all I want of it. I am selling out."

That is the other side of the story. One of the great problems here, as elsewhere, just now apparently, is the housing problem, and coupled up with it, the general building or construction problem. It has long been the feeling in Cleveland that the building trades were so well organized in Cleveland that they could about dictate terms upon which all construction should or should not go forward. A building contractor last spring told the writer that he had offered a plasterer in Cleveland \$12 per day for his labor, on a two years' contract, the man to be paid whether he worked or not, and that his offer was refused.

Within a few days a Cuyahoga County grand jury that has been making an investigation of building conditions in Cleveland under the direction of Samuel Doerfler, County Prosecutor, reported to Thomas M. Kennedy, Judge of Common Pleas, "that the present tendency of mechanics, artisans, and laborers of all trades to do less than a full day's work for a day's pay is one of the chief causes for the high cost of building construction in Cleveland this summer."

Thirty real estate and material dealers, workers and others testified before this jury, and its report is declared to be "a true exposition of the present state of affairs in the Labor world here today."

The report goes on to declare that: "If the workman continues in his present attitude he will constitute himself a very able and efficient ally of the profiteer. The profiteer can only exist where there is a shortage of commodities and the easiest way to pull his fangs is to increase the supply of merchandise of all kinds. The workman can do this by applying himself to his day's work."

"The cost of dwellings will depreciate to a marked degree, and rentals will be lower when men, who build homes, will do a full day's work ungrudgingly with pride alike in the quality and quantity of their output," the jury reports.

Present building conditions here, and doubtless the same thing applies throughout the entire country, according to this investigation, are the outgrowth of the fact that building operations for a period of almost three years were at a standstill. Naturally this has created a shortage of houses which has resulted in higher rentals.

Again the jury says "when building operations were resumed the demand for materials of every kind was abnormally great, with the natural result, again, of putting up prices."

As to how Labor itself is conducting itself in the face of these trying conditions this grand jury says:

"We should be remiss in our duty if we did not point to a lamentable condition which has no doubt injured the very group which created it as much, if not more so, than the public generally."

"We refer to the present tendency on the part of artisans, mechanics, and laborers of all trades to do less than a full day's work. The testimony adduced before us indicates conclusively that it requires approximately twice as long, with the same number of men, to erect a house today that it did in war times."

"Impartial tests show that it takes the carpenter twice as many hours to do the carpenter's work on a building as it did five years ago."

"Bricklayers lay less than half the number of bricks; paperhangers, painters and plasterers all do less than half work on a building in the same time than they did five years ago."

"Manufacturing firms, which make and sell building materials, prove by their records that wages have gone up 200 per cent; indicating that their employees are getting double the pay for one hour's work, as compared with the period before the war."

"These conditions are not healthy. They cannot but inflict disaster upon those who foster them. Short sighted indeed is the man who believes that he can produce wealth by idleness. Prices can only be lowered when the world's storehouse has again been filled to its natural level."

"This is true of buildings and building commodities just as it is of any other commodity. The cost of dwellings will depreciate to a marked extent and rentals will be lower, when the men who build homes will do a full day's work ungrudgingly with pride alike in the quality and quantity of their output."



The Friendly Glow

## BOUQUETS OR BRICKBATS

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## SMALL FOLKS' WAYS

One day in the far northwest, in a city whose English gardens and fern-bordered roads and patches of uncut timber made it seem the "rus in urbe" that is happily even yet an ideal, I stopped in the course of a solitary, late afternoon walk to admire a clump of Douglas firs at the intersection of two peaceful streets named for ancient battle fields. Just then, a little, grimy-faced boy about six years old came skipping blithely supercilious down the board sidewalk at my left, and when I looked up, he waved his hand to me and called, "Hello!" "Hello, yourself!" I'm glad to see you," I called back; and then, when he stopped beside me, I remarked questioningly, "You know what kind of trees these are, I suppose." He shook his head. "But you like trees," I went on. Again he shook his head. I lent on a tree trunk, I asked, "What do you like?" "My mother," he replied, with a smile of shy, sweet certainty.

It was a lovely answer, but not, I fancied, the one most children, or at least the two children I knew best, would have given. For they, the Little Boy and the Little Girl, lived in a friendly universe, in which one did not draw hard and fast lines between persons and things and animals or other creatures in the scale of being. I liked the world of the Girl of three and the Boy of four, and for that reason I took them with me, as often as I could, upon my walks. We passed the car barns one day and discussed the happy life of "dreet-ca-uns," who did not have to do to bed until late, very late. Next, we made the acquaintance of a "dreet-rolah" standing in solitude under a dingy tarpaulin, and the Girl asked anxiously, "Hasn't the dreet-rolah any home? Why do not the man that belongs to it come back to it?"

It was slightly past the children's supper hour when we turned into our home street, and the sun was trailing clouds of flame behind the fir trees. The girl's tenderness of mood persisted. "Nice yitt-uh sun," she said coquettishly, putting her hands together as if in playful prayer; "him walking with us!" As we climbed our veranda steps, she inquired with sweet solicitude, "When do the dishes have thei-uh supp-uh?"

I was never at all surprised if my door opened suddenly and the Boy in logging-boots and the Girl in satin slippers came—clump, clump, clump!—over my floor, backing a boot to one track, and switching a slipper to another, while arms moved rhythmically as piston rods and mouths imitated to perfection hiss and clang and whistle. After a little it would be night and trains would back into their sheds in my closet and go to sleep. Then, before long, frogs would begin to hop with pleasant croaks about my floor, or bears would growl beside me. "Who's been sitting in my chair?" "Who's been sleeping in my bed?" And one day when "Cootie, de-uh," of the pointed face and the ostrich plume of a tail, had been roaming the lane and was having a bath to restore his original whiteness, the Girl slipped into my room, fingered the little brass-studded leather collar round her neck, and inquired with a roguish twinkle, "Do I yook yike a dog?"

The Boy liked to be young chanti-cleer. He woke too often with the dawn, and many a time I heard him announce to the grown-up world, with a softly iterated "cock-a-doodle-doo," the rising of the sun. The Girl, I think, would rather have been a bird. She often crooned herself to sleep with a song about a robin, and one day while we stood at a window, watching a very plump, happy red-breast flash his orange-crimson in and out among the silken catkins of the pussy-willows, the Girl asked wistfully, "When I say to my body, 'Body, go up!' why do it not go?" And I feeling not at all wise, patted the brown head and told her all I knew: "You mustn't be so anxious to be 'a big yady'; you must be little like a robin and have wings, if you want to fly."



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## BAKERS OF MADRID GO OUT ON STRIKE

This and Other Strikes Said to Be Part of Syndicalist Movement to Promote a Revolutionary Enterprise in Spain

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 12.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—On the third day of the bread strike in the capital the situation began to look far more serious. From the first it was felt that there was great danger of its spreading, and this danger had now evidently appreciably increased. The women continued their demonstrations in various streets. They became more and more unruly, and there was less reason and argument in their proceedings as time went on and the excitement increased. Large numbers of men and boys now joined them. In the Plaza del Pacifico they made a bold attempt to sack some military wagons that were taking bread to the barracks, but the soldiers pushed them back. Again the crowd surged on, and the soldiers had to use their carbines, a few shots being fired.

Some strange anomalies were brought about. In the Calle de la Calatrava seven young persons belonging to the Union Ciudadana went to a bakery and offered their services to the proprietor for the baking of bread. The proprietor thanked them, but informed them that he did not need their assistance since the soldiers and non-society bakers were doing all that was necessary for the baking. On these young people coming out of the place, the crowd of men and women outside made as if to attack and beat them, and the police had to intervene for their protection. In the Calle de Pizarro a crowd of women tried to set a baker's shop on fire. There were many demonstrations in the Plaza Mayor, a popular resort of the people near the western end of the Calle Mayor. Vehicles of all kinds, including street cars, were stopped by the crowd and the occupants compelled to descend and join the demonstrators. The police made many arrests, and on examination and interrogation of the persons arrested found that in many cases the strange anomaly existed that they were themselves the bakers on strike—and yet demonstrating and agitating against the strike!

### General Strike Threatened

On this third day it appeared that the strike would be considerably extended. An effort was made to adjust the difficulties between the Sociedad La Fortuna, a biscuit factory, and its employees which was the ostensible cause of the strike, and the company offered to take back all its employees except five who had been the promoters of the trouble. This offer was refused, and now the Sindicato de la Alimentacion, a larger group of labor organizations covering the general food supply, came into the conflict, called the strike at all establishments where La Fortuna goods were sold and threatened, in case the demands of the Artes Blancas syndicate were not satisfied, to proceed to the larger general strike.

It was announced that on the previous day 100,000 kilos of bread had been manufactured, being an increase of 25,000 kilos on the day before. It was hoped immediately to raise the production to 200,000 kilos, but this would only be two-thirds of the normal consumption, so there would still be serious difficulties to encounter. The Minister of the Interior said he had telegraphed to the governors of various provinces and had been promised 14,000 kilos of bread immediately. He had also asked for bakers, and one province alone had promised him 14 immediately.

### Lack of Transport

On the fourth day many shops dealing in foodstuffs were closed as the result of orders given by the strike committees. There were ominous signs of the extension of the movement, and general unrest began to manifest itself. For the present there was no real danger of the bread shortage being acutely felt. The soldiers and non-society workers were exercising enormous efforts and in some cases, it was said, had worked 23 hours to the day. One of the greatest difficulties of the situation was the lack of means of transport. Some of the newspapers were printing instructions for the making of bread, and others were giving lists of bread substitutes.

Meanwhile the women and others were demonstrating as before, becoming more and more excited and showing an increasing tendency to doing damage. More efforts were made to bring about a solution of the problem; but they all failed, the strikers displaying a very stubborn attitude. At the Hotel Ingles all the members of the staff suddenly declared themselves on strike at the moment that lunch was to be served. The police and municipal authorities interfered and sufficient men were kept at work to serve the meal.

At various places in the provinces there were disturbances of a more or less serious character. At Valladolid a temporary general strike was established as a protest against the increase in the price of bread. At Orense, Lugo and Bejar there were also demonstrations, and at the first named a big crowd of women and children began rioting and breaking into the shops as a protest against the extensive profiteering and the scarcity of food. Military law had to be proclaimed.

### Barcelona Hunger Strike

But the most serious news came from Barcelona and Valencia. At the former the inmates of the prison to

the number of 119, who were arrested some time back in connection with labor disturbances and have not yet been brought to trial, began a hunger strike for the purpose of calling the public attention to their case. At Valencia a strike broke out having for its object the release of various persons arrested in connection with the last strike, and a veritable reign of terror set in. A bomb was exploded in a cafe and another unex-

## THROUGH THE LANGADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—"Not so fast, not so fast," I cried to the sturdy "agoyathis" who ran behind my mule, urging it up the ascent that seemed to grow steeper each moment. It was sunrise; the town of Kalamata,

party of eight pass this solid phalanx on that precipitous path? Our muleteers debated the point with much shouting and haranguing. They contended that our party had the right of the inner wall, and rather than yield that privilege, they were ready to ride over the whole Kingly-Imperial-German-Archaeological-Institute. So after much backing our mules were drawn aside and pressed into the cliffs at a slightly wider portion of the path. While one indignant face after another



Looking across Sparta to the mountains

Brown Bros., New York

ploded was found in a cinema. Much damage was done to persons and property. By this time the results of the governmental and other investigations, and the remarkable synchronization of events of different kinds in different parts of the country, led to one certain conclusion, and that was that the movements and disturbances of all varieties, the bakers' strike in Madrid, the hunger strike in the Barcelona prison, the upheaval at Valencia and other places, were all part of one great organized syndicalist movement, which had for its object the promotion of a great revolutionary enterprise by means of the hunger strike. The people were to be goaded in this way, and when the time was ripe the leaders would come forward with their grand scheme. Members of the government declared this to be the situation.

### DISPOSAL OF BOATS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The task of Walker Hines, who is an expert on transports, and who has arrived in Paris from America, is not an easy one. He and his assistant are to decide who shall own the river boats on the Danube, the Oder, the Elbe and the Niemen. The Treaty of Versailles provides that there shall be an arbitrator and that this arbitrator shall be chosen by America. Mr. Hines is that choice. His chief assistant is Brice Clagett, who comes from Washington. He formerly occupied a high position in the direction of American railroads. It is in Paris that the deliberations will take place and the various countries which claim these vessels will be heard. It is not expected that a settlement will be arrived at for at least six months, for the position is rather complicated.

The problem is briefly as follows: Mr. Hines is to determine the number of river boats which shall be surrendered by Germany and he is to allot them to the different nations of Central Europe in accordance with their needs. Central Europe has been completely broken up and equitable distribution of ships is necessary if their economic life is to be assured. They are indeed complaining that already there has been too much delay. The boats of course are being used but their status is still in doubt. Serbia and other nations have recently strongly urged the authorities at Washington to settle the issues in dispute at the earliest possible date. While it is true as stated that the boats are not altogether out of use, there are great difficulties which are perpetually arising, and which make them far less effective than might be the case. It is understood that the basis of the traffic by river in Central Europe in the five years which preceded the war will be taken. Upon that base the American experts will make their calculations in the awarding of the vessels where they are most wanted. Those surrendered by Germany and other enemy countries are to be valued and the amount is to be regarded as in part payment of the liabilities as defined under the Treaty.

which we had left an hour since, lay at our feet on the plain, looking like a spoon on a baize tablecloth. The long, exciting ride to Sparta lay before us through the romantic defiles of the Langada Pass; and to my inexperienced mind it seemed the height of folly to start the day by romping up the heights of Taygetus in this fashion. But our men knew their beasts—they usually do—and knew, I suppose, that if we had allowed them to dawdle over this first long climb, the heat of the day would overtake us on the shoulders of the hillside instead of in the shelter of the gorges. So we clung to our saddles, and our mules bumped their hind legs and bumped us cheerily up the rocky staircase.

As we rose higher the peaks around us rose, too, and the wonderful snow-covered barrier of the Taygetus range was all around us. For many hours we followed a more level path, bearing us round the shoulders of the mountain. On our right the precipices dropped their sheer sides, and at each turn of the path I saw my mule's ears silhouetted against the blue depths of nothingness beyond. Often one could not see where the next step would be set, but the brave little animals did their work unerringly. Those who are new to this kind of travel may find the Langada Pass rather a test of pluck, but the supreme beauty of the mountains gives one a serenity of spirit that can disregard the giddy gulfs. Just in front of me rode a young girl with a perfect head for mountaineering. She rode with her chin uplifted, caroling German "folk-songs" in the most unconcerned way (we were allowed to sing German songs in those days), and her gayety was infectious. The long, silent hours of riding paced themselves out to rhythm, and I also was haunted by fragments of verse. One, a fragment of Whittier—

Nothing before, nothing behind,  
The steps of faith  
Fall on the seeming void and find  
The rock beneath.

### The Enforced Halt

We had left Kalamata before sunrise and long before noon we were longing for a halt, but it was after 1 o'clock before our guides would allow us to stop, and then only for the briefest luncheon as we sat in the shade of the rocks and ferns round the one tiny hamlet in the pass.

During the long afternoon we were descending in good earnest, in long sweeping curves of path, with the precipices still on our right and the buzzards wheeling overhead. Now we came nearer the Langada stream and heard water tumbling on the stones hundreds of feet below. There was only one incident in the afternoon, and that rather an amusing one. The singing lady at the head of our party suddenly pulled up and pointed with her whip. Almost immediately the ears of her mule were confronted by another long pair of ears appearing round a corner of the path in front of her. Behind the ears sat a well-known German archaeologist and behind him, winding up the gorge, came 30 more professors of European fame and a few young students with ruddy teutonic faces; behind them a train of baggage mules with packs that bulged out on both sides. What was to be done? How should our

was bounded past us by the muleteers of both parties. I dare say we looked as hot and indignant as our vis-a-vis, but I hope not. It has always seemed to me strange that of all those passing faces not one managed to smile a greeting or even looked aware of the ludicrous side of the situation.

### The Spartan Tradition

Owing to the delay thus caused we were allowed to halt for refreshment, but pressed on steadily downward until at last, about 6 in the evening, the mountain walls seemed to melt away from our view, and there opened before us the wide, green, fertile, and altogether delicious Eurotas valley. This first sight of Sparta comes to almost every one as a spectacular surprise. One has heard so much about the severity of Spartan life, the hardy upbringing of the Spartan lads, the scourings, the military discipline, the common meals, the heroic Spartan mother, that one comes to think of the Spartans as a race of hardy mountaineers living on some sterile height. To find Sparta set in a wide, smiling valley makes one revise in one flash of insight all the old textbook notions. One realizes the glorious truth that the hardihood of the Spartans was not a matter of necessity but of deliberate choice; it was just because of the soft climate and rich soil that they evolved their iron code lest they too should become soft and effeminate and fall an easy prey to conquerors from the hills, even as the native Helots had succumbed to them.

"Come to Sparta!" our friends had written, "for the sun is always shining and oranges are two a penny." And here we were at last after 14 hours of riding on the hard wooden mule saddles. As evening fell we found ourselves sitting in the balcony of a pleasant whitewashed house at the far end of the village looking up in awe and thankfulness at the snowy range of Taygetus. From this distance it looked an impassable barrier but we eyed it proudly. We knew the secret of those gorges and the romance of those heights.

### FORMER PRESIDENT NOMINATED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—The national Liberal convention on Sunday night unanimously nominated former President Jose Miguel Gomez as its candidate for the presidency.

General Gomez later in a speech to the convention outlined the party's platform, which included planks calling for legislation to lower the cost of living, for the protection of working women, for repeal of the war stamp tax, for tariff reform and for defense of Cuba's industrial production. In an interview General Gomez said that if elected he would endeavor to make more cordial than ever the relations between Cuba and the United States.

SHIPLOAD OF DANISH BUTTER IN NEW YORK, New York—Forty-four thousand kegs of Danish butter, each containing 100 pounds, arrived here yesterday on board the British steamship Mahla, from Copenhagen. The butter is consigned to American importers.

## AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF CHINA'S FUTURE

Sir J. Jordan Says, However, That Chinese Must Work Out Their Own Future—Educating Them on British Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, together with Lady Jordan, was recently extended a cordial welcome on his return to this country, by a large gathering of members and friends of the Anglo-Chinese bureau at the residence of the Chinese Minister.

His Excellency, the Chinese Minister, in his address of welcome, referred to Sir John Jordan as a staunch friend of China, and as one who had done more than any man, past or present, for the cause of Anglo-Chinese friendship. Sir John, he said, was beloved of the Chinese because he had the well-being of China at heart, and he loved in its future. He was one who had always desired to see China united and strong, and he had often pointed out to them how they were to achieve that end.

While Sir John had frankly criticized China's shortcomings, the Chinese had not objected to them, but rather welcomed them, because his criticisms had been constructive and not destructive. He had criticized because he desired to see them change for the better, and not just for the sake of criticizing. In point of fact, Sir John's criticisms had always been those of a friend and a well-wisher. The Chinese people, the Minister stated, were confident that, although he, Sir John, had left China, he would continue to have unabated interest in its future, and would continue to assist them toward the right path of progress.

### Educating the Chinese

Sir John Jordan in returning thanks for the welcome extended to him, said that his 44 years had been full of interest, and if he were on the border of again entering life, he would spend it in the same way in China. He envied the young men who were going out to China, because he felt there was a great future before them and for the country. There was one question, however, which he thought had been greatly neglected in China, and that was, the education of Chinese on British lines. The Americans, he stated, were miles ahead of the British in that respect, and the fact could be admitted without any feelings of envy. The Americans in China did at least 70 per cent of the educational work.

Continuing, Sir John said that he thought something should be done in the way of endeavoring to persuade merchants connected with the Chinese trade, to provide funds for the education of the Chinese in Great Britain. He considered it the duty of the Chinese Government to do far more than they did for education at the present moment. China was passing through an unnatural phase in her history and was largely under military or pseudo-military domination, but after all China was a pacific country, and he believed the civil element would prevail in the end. It was only a temporary aberration. If China only spent on education one-quarter of the money which she squandered on militarism, it would place her on a great educational footing. He really thought the Chinese Government should give a lead in education and then the British Government might copy the example of America in China and follow suit.

### British Trade in China

Of British trade in China, Sir John said he had no fear. British merchants were fully alive to the opening. They had made up great leeway during the war; for instance at Hankow, trade had never reached such a pitch of prosperity as now. Firms had made huge fortunes in the last few years, not by profiteering but by legitimate trade, so he considered it their duty to do something for the education of the Chinese, because the Chinese educated here, went back naturally knowing all about British ways and institutions, and orders for trade would come to Great Britain. Between the three, the Chinese Government, the British Government and the merchants, they all ought to put their shoulders to the wheel to make an effort to overtake and rival the Americans in this matter, or even the French, who were doing better than the British.

### Western Ideas

As regards China, Sir John Jordan said, he was very optimistic. Despite her difficulties, China would win out in the end. Many people seemed despondent and often he himself felt it disappointing to see how little progress was made, but they should notice the changes in the last few years in the attitude and life generally of the people, results of western influence and western ideas, of returned students. The returned student had come to make good in China. There were about 1700 of these in China from the West, of whom only about 400 had been educated in Great Britain.

As to education in China itself,

there was a certain amount. Both Tientsin and Hankow were carrying on this work under the greatest difficulties, spending their own money. It was of the utmost importance that this work should continue. Dr. Lavinton Hart of Tientsin and Mr. Littlejohn at Hankow both deserved far more than they were getting. He feared that the Tientsin school might, if the necessary money was not forthcoming, pass into the hands of the Americans. He did not grudge them this, but he trusted that something would be done to save off that contingency. It was true that the merchants had contributed large sums to the university at Hong Kong, but that was mainly for the benefit of the Chinese in the colony, and for various reasons the Chinese students preferred to come to Great Britain.

### Received With Open Arms

Referring to the question of government in China, Sir John said that his experience was that the Chinese in several neutral provinces were well governed. He often saw the greatest development. Recently, with the American Minister, he spent four days as the guest of a Chinese Governor in a yamen where the massacre took place in 1900. If anyone wanted to see the change in the community, he ought to go there. They were received with open arms. The Governor was most progressive; he was connected with all his provincial officials by telephone and he had ordered all the magistrates to get bicycles to quicken the discharge of their duties. When they demurred, at this proposal, he said, "Let's have a bicycle race." The Governor rode in the race himself, and arrived first at the winning post.

At Taiyuenfu, education was also progressing, and the whole province was being governed on up-to-date lines. Shantung was another instance. So that, while they might sometimes feel disappointed, they should remember there were many bright spots, and he had every confidence in believing that China would go on all right. The Chinese, however, must work out their own salvation, he said. Foreigners could assist them, it was true, but they could not relieve them of the entire responsibility.

### COAL IN BRITAIN IS NOW DECONTROLLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade announces that the operation of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919, is suspended as from June 7, 1920. Domestic consumers are not limited as to the quantity of coal which they may purchase, but in the national interest it is essential that every economy should be exercised in the consumption of fuel. Nor are they restricted to the purchase of coal from the merchant with whom they were registered, although it will lessen the

chances of any temporary dislocation of trade if they continue to draw their supplies from the same source.

Industrial works, public utility undertakings and house coal merchants are advised to pay heed to the importance of building up reserve stocks of coal during the summer months in order that the increased winter demand may be met. Householders also are advised to lay in reasonable stocks during the summer, wherever possible, so as to leave the current supplies of the winter months available to meet the demand of the consumer who is not in a position to stock coal during the summer. The Coal Mines Department continues to exercise control over exports of coal, and over supply of coal for bunkering purposes.

While the maximum price which may be charged at the pithead for coal for home consumption continues to be controlled as hitherto, there is a suspension of the orders which fixed wholesale and retail prices, but the merchandising of coal is now scheduled under the Profiteering Act, so that there is complete restraint of the prices that may be charged to the home consumer. At the same time arrangements came into force for the departmental decontrol and decentralization of the inland distribution of coal.

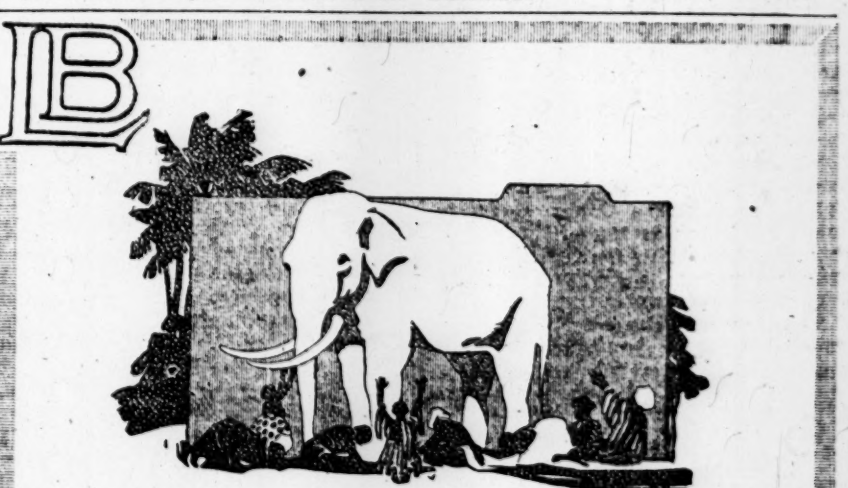
The duties which have hitherto been performed by the Coal Mines Department and its divisional offices are to be undertaken in future by the District Coal and Coke Supplies committees, and by a central committee. These committees have recently been extended so as to include not only representatives of colliery owners and consumers, but also representatives of the distributing trades.

Notes appended to the official statement mention that the country was very near a coal famine once or twice last winter. Supplies were very limited, and there is an enormous increase in the industrial demand. Pointing out what decontrol will do, it is stated that the consumer will be able to get coal of the quality desired, and it is expected that cleaner coal will soon be available. There is little prospect of an immediate reduction of price as the result of decontrol. Equally, it is stated, there should be no increase.

### MAINE EDUCATORS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTINE, Maine—Educators from all over the State are in attendance at the annual conference of Maine superintendents of schools which was opened here yesterday. Among those who are scheduled to take an important part in the deliberations are Andrew W. Edson, assistant superintendent of schools in New York City; C. W. Bickford, superintendent of Lewiston schools, and Dr. Gertrude E. Hall of the State Board of Children's Guardians.



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## KEEPING THE TURK ON THE BOSPORUS

Events Have Been Quick to Expose Hollowness of Decision to Perpetuate Turkish Rule at Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Little more than 600 years ago, a branch of a small nomad tribe, which had been driven from central Asia by the Tartars, wandered on to a fertile plain in Asia Minor, where a battle between two peoples unknown to them was in progress. By some strange chance, writes W. Crawford Price in a special article to The Christian Science Monitor, they threw in their lot with the weaker side, for whom their assistance transformed imminent defeat into an overwhelming victory. The conflict over, the Turks (for such they were) discovered that they had aided the Seljuk Sultan of Konia, to vanquish a horde of vagabond Tartars, and they received, as their reward, the district around the town of Eskişehir, which lies about 125 miles due southeast of Constantinople. Thus was laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire.

Under Osman, who succeeded the first chieftain, Ertugrul, in 1288, the "Osmanli" gradually extended their territories, first at the expense of the Byzantine Greeks and then by overcoming the Balkan Slavs, until, in 1683, they lay encamped before the walls of Vienna. There, on September 12, they were attacked in the rear and defeated by the Austro-Polish Army—a mere handful of 70,000 men—and Vienna (and probably western Europe) was saved from the Moslem marauders. Then began that persistent and seemingly fatal retrogression to the homelands of Anatolia which has been all but completed by the Treaty of Peace handed to the Turkish delegation on May 11, 1920.

### Exploitation of Europe

Briefly put, the exploitation of southeastern Europe by an alien army of occupation has endured for five centuries. Time and again great powers, with tender solicitude for their own interests, have attempted to struggle against the remorseless logic of events; but thus far their efforts have resulted only in delaying the inevitable, and for such delay Europe has been called upon to pay an appalling toll of human life and treasure.

It remains for one to express a pious hope that the last interference with the course of historical evolution, as evidenced by the decision to perpetuate Turkish sovereignty at Constantinople, will escape the penalty of the crime. There were three pretexts for the adoption of this course. The first, peculiarly French, was avowedly dictated by a desire to secure a predominant individual position in the affairs of the Turkish Sultanate; the second, particularly British, was provoked by the Indian Moslem agitation; the third, to which both Britain and France subscribed, was based on the argument that only by "holding the Turk's head in chancery" could the powers exercise efficacious control over the Turkish administration.

### A Hollow Argument

Events have been quick to expose the hollowness of this whole line of argument. The scheme of the French financiers was quickly grasped and forestalled, and one of the most excellent features of the Treaty is the manner of its attempt to provide for a real international oversight of Constantinople and the Straits. The existence of the Sultan is largely ignored and his ultimate removal would, so far as one can see, entail little or no change in the organization. That little useful purpose has been served by pandering to Moslem agitation in India or elsewhere, is proven by the extraordinary telegram dispatched to the Sultan by the Indian Caliphate delegation, which claims to represent 75,000,000 Muhammadans and 250,000,000 compatriots of other creeds. Having "tasted blood," they now demand "the complete restoration of the territorial statu quo ante bellum"—in other words, the Ottoman Empire as it existed in 1914.

They declare that "every Moslem is now determined, without flinching and without fear, to do all that Allah demands from him, even to the extent of offering his life as the price of the faith." Obviously, therefore, little has been gained in this respect by allowing the Sultan to remain on the Bosphorus. The third pretext provides little room for argument. The Allies may hold the Turk's head in chancery, but their jurisdiction barely extends to his beard, and certainly stops short at his neck. In a word, the beneficial results achieved have been wholly incommensurate with the future risks involved by the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople.

### A Severe Document

With this debatable exception, and after possible objection has been taken to the permission to maintain a long service professional army of 50,000 men—easily expandable for purposes of Middle Eastern warfare into a million combatants and levies—the Treaty offers a fairly sound theoretical solution of the Turkish problem. It is a severe document. It entails the extinction of Turkey as a European power and her reduction in Asia to the level of a Sultanate. It cuts off from her power most of the peoples who have suffered in her servitude for generations, limits her to the old home-

land, and even there subjects her to constant surveillance. All this, it is important to insist, is a purely theoretical settlement. The Treaty has been drawn up—inevitable though it be—on the assumption that Turkey is an organized state possessing a central administration capable of exercising authority over the whole body politic. The document takes no account of the disconcerting developments which have followed upon the proclamation of the Supreme Council. The Turkey that has to be reckoned with today is not so much that which revolves round Yildiz and the Porte, but that which consists of the national hosts in Anatolia.

If the signature of the Ottoman Caliph, even though it be given in duress, is to any considerable extent honored by the Osmanli in Asia Minor, all may

nationalities and, even had Hellas received vastly greater acquisitions than has been the case, the fact would remain that the first doctrine espoused by the Peace Conference has been for obvious and important strategic reasons.

### Rhodes and Cyprus

It is difficult to see why the retention of Rhodes by Italy is placed more or less on a par with the British annexation of Cyprus. The two cases are fundamentally different. Nevertheless, admitting, for the sake of argument, that Britain takes the one for obvious and important strategic reasons and that Italy retains the other as a quid pro quo, the fact remains that, on a plebiscite, both islands

## EFFECT OF TREATY UPON HUNGARIANS

Former Kingdom Is Reduced to About 8,000,000 Magyars—Many Now in Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The peace negotiations with Hungary have reached a conclusion. On January 15, the conditions were handed to the Hungarian delegates at Neuilly. Count Apponyi, the president of the Magyar delegation, answered by a series of observations and remarks. On May 3, Mr. Millerand, acting for the Allies, sent the definitive terms to Hungary. On May 27, the Magyar Government

contributed to the bringing about of a frontier-line better conforming with the ethnic demarcation. It must not be forgotten that on the borderland, nationalities are often so mixed that no one has the absolute majority. In some districts of Batcka or the Banat, one can find Magyars, Rumanians, Serbians and Germans in almost equal numbers. There are few cases where pure Magyar territory has been annexed.

### Historical Argument

Count Apponyi invoked the historical argument in favor of Hungary's unity, and promised that the racial minorities, if left under Magyar rule, would be better treated from now on. If Hungary exercised a strongly centralized administration over them, he said, it is because of the struggle Hungary herself had to sustain against Austrian imperialism. These arguments had little chance of impressing the Allies. Mr. Millerand replied that "a state of things, even after one thousand years of existence, is not qualified to survive if it is contrary to justice."

As for the readjustments of the frontier-line in the future, they may be possible through the work of the League of Nations. First, the commissions of delimitation will have a right to report to the Council of the League any case of injustice that might be found in the provisions of the treaty regarding frontier lines. Then—which is even more important—Mr. Millerand recalled that the League not only protects the rights of the signatories, but also creates a permanent court of justice which will legally provide for future rearrangements. "The loyalty with which Hungary will carry on the obligations imposed upon her by the Treaty will bring the time nearer when she may be welcomed into the League."

## WORLD HAS NEED OF COOPERATION

J. R. Clynes Says Faith in Leaders Will Go if They Fail to Make Nations' League Real

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
ABERDEEN, Scotland.—Speaking at a meeting in this city recently in connection with the League of Nations Union, J. R. Clynes, the former Food Controller, said that the most astounding thing revealed since the end of the war was that statesmen of Europe had not yet established an effective footing a League of Nations working to maintain the peace of the world. Such a peace was the promise of the war. The faith of peoples in their leaders would disappear if, in this supreme matter, parliaments, presidents, and cabinets failed to make real the organization which would prevent the mischief always following in the train of secret diplomacy, sectional alliances, enforced military service, and war preparations.

The League of Nations, Mr. Clynes stated, would probably by this time have been in full working order had the support of America been continued, but a league should be made possible even without American support.

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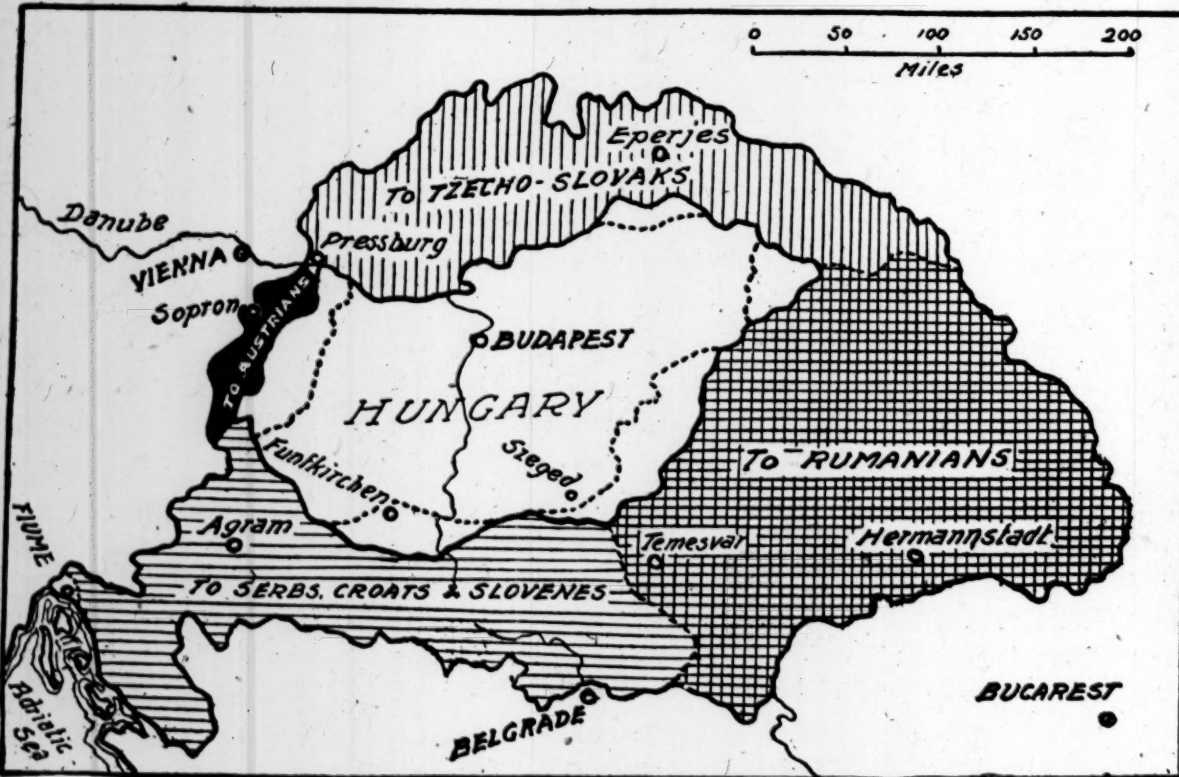
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Territories surrendered by Hungary

Map shows how inhabitants of areas containing non-Magyars have been returned to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Austria

yet be well; but it is recognized that the Allies have insufficient force at their disposal to penetrate into the hinterland and enforce obedience to their behests. Anatolia has not been greatly devastated by the war, it suffices for the meager requirements of its inhabitants, and if Mustapha Kemal maintain a semblance of organized government, the possibilities of successful resistance to the Treaty are enormous.

### Turkey Shorn

Taken as it stands, principal interest in the Treaty is evoked by the territorial clauses. As was generally anticipated, we find our Turkey shorn of its legs, feet, wings and tail and left with a chopper suspended over its neck. To Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Armenia are held out the precious gift of independence, the cession of Thrace to Greece virtually ends Ottoman rule in Europe, Smyrna and its hinterland remain with no more powerful symbol of sovereignty than a defenseless piece of hunting, and Constantinople and the Straits, pass for all intents and purposes, into international keeping. In this latter respect the abstract of the Treaty seems to hold the great waterway in trust for the League of Nations during its minority, and this is a hopeful sign.

Further light on the territorial arrangements has been shed by speeches recently delivered by members of the Supreme Council. The mandates for Mesopotamia and Syria, as is well known, have been apportioned to Great Britain and France respectively. Armenia's existence is still in the balance; but the supplementary declaration shows that the application of the mandatory system, or something approximating to it, goes far rather than the territories named in the summary. France is at least to "protect" Cilicia, and Italy is to undertake the same responsibilities for Adalia. Similarly Italy will "protect," so to speak, the coal fields of Heraklia on the Black Sea.

### Turkish Control Limited

Thus there are to be additional inroads upon Turkish sovereignty, for these economic or protective rights, or whatever they may be called, will certainly entail political rights, and in so far as the two powers are able to impose their authority, the control of the Porte will be reduced to limited proportions.

The recent speech of Mr. Venizelos in the Greek Chamber, again, has added an important paragraph to our knowledge, for from this we learn that though by the Treaty Turkey cedes the islands of the Dodecanese to Italy, 11 of them are forthwith handed to Hellas and Italy retains the twelfth (Rhodes) as an offset to the British possession of Cyprus. Italy is to be sincerely complimented on this concession to the cause of Near Eastern peace.

It will be generally admitted that Greece has emerged from the discussion with flying colors. Thrace, and the islands of Tenedos, Lemnos, Samothrace, Mitylene, Samos, Nikaria and Chios, together with the 11 of the Dodecanese islands and a virtual protectorate over Smyrna and its hinterland, comprise a valuable reward, however well deserved, for services rendered. But the motive which supposedly inspired the attribution of territory was, after all, broader than this. We set out to respect the rights of na-

ture known to the National Assembly that these conditions would be accepted. This was not without a bitter resistance. And when Count Paul Teleki, the Foreign Minister, announced that the government had decided "not to refuse its signature," he let it be understood that the situation of Hungary made it too easy for the neighbors to impose the execution of the terms of the Treaty by force if necessary.

The signature in June was the last step before final ratification by the Parliaments.

Where the Turks do not lose control of territory, they are to lose control of their finances. Of the five commissions appointed, in reality for the future government of Turkey, the Financial Commission is to be a permanent institution. It may, therefore, be said that if and when the Treaty is applied, the Turks will become the vassals of Britain, France and Italy. They are not to impose new taxes or withdraw old ones without the consent of their masters, and the 11 per cent import duty is restored pending any decision of the Financial Commission to alter the tariff, which, on the whole, is unlikely. Foreigners are once more to enjoy the privileges of the Capitulations, which practically render them immune from Turkish law and provide one spot on this sorely tried earth where the alien profiteer may escape the payment of income tax—at any rate for the time being.

A tragic curtain, surely, to what was in many ways a picturesque era; a dismal, though inevitable ending to Young Turkey's dream of the restoration of the ancient glories of the Ottoman Empire. Sic transit gloria mundi.

### BRITISH NEWS SERVICE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Initiation of an all-British news service for the Empire, so as to remove the necessity of employing agencies dominated by foreign interests will be urged by representatives of the Victoria Board of Trade, at the ninth congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce, to be held in Toronto from September 14 to 17. The resolution to be submitted states: "That this congress affirms the necessity of an all-British press service as a means of safeguarding and strengthening the bonds of empire and thus obviating the insidious coloring of news items in transit through foreign agencies and that the British Government be urged to initiate the organization of an imperial news service."

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## AUSTRALIA ACTIVE IN PAPUAN OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Copies of the agreement made by the British and Commonwealth governments with the Anglo-Persian Company for oil prospecting in Papua were tabled in the House of Representatives at the same time as the Oil Agreement Bill, which provided for the establishment of a refinery in Australia by the Anglo-Persian Company. The two projects, however, were stated to be absolutely distinct.

The oil prospecting agreement provided that the oil company should explore Papua for petroleum, the two governments defraying the necessary expenditure which was not to exceed £100,000.

The danger of losing foreign oil supplies in time of war was the incentive which prompted the Commonwealth Government to approach Great Britain with a view to expediting Papuan oil development. The Imperial Government agreed to contribute up to £50,000, the Commonwealth providing an equal sum. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which had specialized in the development of oil fields within the Empire, was appointed agent for the two governments, the company to receive only out-of-pocket expenses. By this agreement the Commonwealth Government did not alienate any of its rights to the oil fields of Papua. The agreement, although only laid on the table of the Federal Parliament in the middle of May this year, was signed by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, on July 7, 1919, and operations are now in progress in Papua.

## UNITED STATES NAVY TO TRAIN THE BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To give boys of the United States and through them their parents a better conception of what the navy is really like, the Navy Department is enrolling boys between 16 and 20 for six weeks of actual experience at Hampton Roads, Virginia. Though the boys will work and be under naval discipline it is intended to prove an enjoyable summer's outing.

The boys are to be paid about \$50 by the government for the six weeks' time and be furnished with uniform. Other clothing is to be carried by the boys. The government is to pay the return railroad fare, but the fare to Hampton Roads must be paid by the boys. Only Americans are enrolled, and then only with full consent of parents.

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## THIRD PARTY PLANS AWAIT REPORTS

Labor and Committee of Forty-Eight Conventions Favor Union—Cheers Follow Mention of Name of Senator La Follette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Conventions for the formation of a third party now in session in Chicago are marking time while committees in conference get ready their reports which are intended to bring about the union of the various groups. Both the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight conventions have adopted resolutions which endorse amalgamation of the two in a common party, but the points on which they have not yet agreed are those of a name for the new party, which is considered important by the Laborites, and the platform, which is considered first by the Forty-Eighters.

Meanwhile, the time is being whittled away at both conventions by speakers who evidently deliver the same speech before each body, who rely for their applause on anti-English remarks, and at the Committee of Forty-Eight assemblage in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, they get cheers as well as applause every time the name of Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, is mentioned. Speakers who asked for freedom for Ireland, India and for the American press from the domination of the English were not only well received, but cheered by the delegates.

### Attitude of Senator La Follette

Many of the delegates to the Labor convention are also delegates at the Committee of Forty-Eight convention, and members of the Non-Partisan League and Single Tax parties are likewise reported. The Single Taxers are practically agreed as to the terms of their coalition with the Forty-Eighters, although they do not favor the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette, but say they will waive all other objections if their land plank is made a part of the new party platform.

No word has, as yet, been received from Senator La Follette as to whether he will accept a nomination if it is offered to him. Reports from the Senator at Madison, Wisconsin, indicate that he does not wish to be identified with a third party movement unless it is to be a permanent organization instead of merely for the 1920 campaign.

When a motion was made that the Committee of Forty-Eight send delegates to request that Labor Party delegates be asked to speak before the convention at the Hotel Morrison, the speaker resembled Senator La Follette somewhat in appearance and in method of delivery, so that when he was addressed by the chair as Mr. La Follette, the entire assemblage went wild with cheering, while those uninformed craned their necks to see if the prospective candidate were actually in the hall.

World war veterans have signified their willingness to support Senator La Follette if he receives the nomination.

### Platform Points

Agreement on the platform may not be so difficult to obtain as the agreement on the name for the new party, and on a candidate, as the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight seem to stand for much the same planks in their platforms, asking for public ownership of transportation and other public utilities, with equal economic, political and legal rights for all.

Victor L. Berger, former Representative in Congress from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, looked in at the convention at the Morrison Hotel and corrected his interrogator when asked if he had any interest in the new third party by calling it the fourth party, as the Socialist Party is, he said, the third.

### Amnesty for Political Prisoners

The Labor Party, at its morning and afternoon sessions, marked time while various committees were at work, negotiating an amalgamation with the Committee of Forty-Eight and drafting the platform that the laborites will insist upon. Speakers representing varied interests were heard by the full body of the convention at Carmen's Hall.

The Rev. R. W. Bagnall of Michigan asked the Labor Party to invite the Negroes into their party and to advocate their rights.

H. A. Simons pleaded for general

amnesty for political prisoners. He is an official of the American Freedom Foundation. A collection of \$152,553 was taken for comfort to be forwarded to some 500 so-called political prisoners, or those who were sentenced under war-time espionage laws.

The convention committed itself by a unanimous resolution to the speedy conclusion of all war-time legislation. The program of the National League of Women Voters that was offered to both the Democrats and the Republicans was offered at the Labor Party convention and met with unqualified endorsement.

### Hit at "Big Business"

Frank P. Walsh, who has been talked of as a possible third party candidate for the presidency or the vice-presidency, yesterday afternoon, in an address before the Labor Party convention, declared that he would not accept the nomination for either office.

"Big business at this stage in the history of our country," he said, "could give the third party the presidency and the vice-presidency, both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court, and still control the country through economic means."

He spoke in favor of the Labor Party, advocating the recognition of the "existing Republic of Ireland," and said that the struggle of the Irish to establish a republic was the same sort of a struggle as the Labor movement in this country.

Forecasting a time when the Labor Party shall direct the destinies of the United States and "billionaires and paupers shall disappear from America," Frank J. Esper, secretary-treasurer of the Labor Party, at the morning session of the convention yesterday read his report for the past year, reviewing the economic conditions which he said made the new party necessary. He declared that the first acts of the Labor Party in power would be to take the transportation systems of the United States out of the hands of private capital and operate them for the prosperity of all, and to do the same thing with the banking system.

### Appeal to Labor Unions

An appeal to Labor unions to put some of their funds into the Non-Partisan League's State Bank of North Dakota to help finance the movement of the wheat crop this summer was made by Harold E. Thompson. Fifteen million dollars is ordinarily required to finance this crop movement, he said, and this year, in order to defeat the Non-Partisan League program, "Wall Street," he alleged, "is going to withdraw this money. We want to trade unions in the United States to deposit \$15,000,000 in our bank, as we are going to have a big crop, and we want to finance it in any other state."

It was voted to bring his appeal to the attention of all Labor union leaders.

Nearly every speaker at both sessions of the Labor Party scored the Democratic Administration because of the raids of the Department of Justice on "Reds."

### Governor Cox Active

Democratic Nominee Visits Headquarters and Plans Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio—Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President, has gone to Columbus, where headquarters will be established at the State House. Provision has been made for daily meetings with the newspaper representatives at the press room in the Capitol.

W. J. Southern, Hamilton, Ontario, has invited Governor Cox to visit Hamilton and attend a luncheon on August 9, in honor of the Imperial press delegates, including Lord Burnham, Lord Northcliffe and other prominent journalists of England and Canada. Mr. Southern suggested that Governor Cox speak on international relations or the League of Nations at the luncheon, declaring that the presence of the Governor would greatly help to cement the bonds which should closely bind the great Anglo-Saxon nations and increase the entente cordiale between the mother country and the people of the United States. Governor Cox has not had time to determine whether he can accept the invitation. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, reached Columbus yesterday on his way home from the convention.

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vention and will confer with the Governor.

There is excellent reason for believing that Governor Cox will open his speaking campaign in the west. Many telegrams and letters of congratulation continue to be received.

Arrangements were completed on Saturday for the entire National Committee to visit Governor Cox in Dayton on July 20. Homer Cummings, chairman of the National Committee, will arrive earlier for a conference with Governor Cox and other leading members of the Democratic Party.

### Drys Dissatisfied

Leader Talks of Presidential Candidacy of Their Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union, at a meeting of that organization in Louisville, stated that the dry forces in Kentucky will not support either Gov. James M. Cox or Senator Warren G. Harding for president.

"I see no reason why the dry forces should not have a candidate for the presidency, as neither Senator Harding nor Governor Cox represents the principles we have fought for all these years. Since the Eighteenth Amendment is now a part of the federal Constitution, I cannot see how either the Democratic or Republican nomination can call themselves true Americans when they accept nomination on a platform which ignores the dry provisions of the Constitution and makes no pledge for its enforcement."

### Front Porch Still Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio—After all-day conferences with Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Harry M. Daugherty, member of the Republican National Executive Committee, Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for president, yesterday announced that there had been "no alterations of our affection or judgment" in regard to his front porch campaign plan. Both the nominee and Mr. Hays, however, let it be known that this does not preclude the possibility of speeches outside of Marion if it is thought the exigencies of the campaign require such a course.

Richland County will bring the first delegation of Ohio Republicans, outside of Marion, to greet Senator Harding at his porch. July 31 has been set as the date for this meeting.

### Pardon Sought for Mr. Debs

DETROIT, Michigan—A delegation of Socialists will call upon President Wilson, within the next fortnight, and urge that he immediately pardon Eugene V. Debs, Socialist presidential nominee, now serving a term in Atlanta Federal Prison on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, it was decided here yesterday at a meeting of the Socialist National Committee.

### REPLIES TO FOURTH OF JULY GREETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has telegraphed expressions of appreciation of the cordial greeting received in connection with the observance of Independence Day in this country to the presidents of many Central and South American countries including Hipolito Irigoyen, of Argentina; Jose Gutierrez Guerra, of Bolivia; Epitacio Pessoa, of Brazil; Emiliano Chamorro, of Nicaragua; Ernesto T. Lefevre, of Panama; Jorge Melendez, of Salvador; Baltasar Brum of Uruguay; V. Marquez Bustillos, provisional President, and J. V. Gomez, President-elect, of Venezuela.

Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State, also sent messages to the foreign affairs officials of several countries.



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## MINE WORKERS PUT IN THEIR CLAIMS

They Contend That the Anthracite Coal Commission Can Inquire Into Wages and Prices Under Implied Jurisdiction

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Representatives of the mine workers yesterday renewed their argument before the anthracite coal commission for the admission in evidence of seven of their exhibits, which deal chiefly with alleged monopolistic control and profiteering in the hard coal industry.

The charges were included in a statement containing 18 points or exhibits presented to the commission last week by W. Jett Lauck, but the operators objected to the submission of the seven points dealing with profiteering and monopolistic control, and the commission still has under consideration the question of their admission.

In their argument yesterday the mine workers admitted that the authority of the commission extends only to such issues as are formally submitted to it by the operators and miners, but declared it has an additional "implied jurisdiction," which is only limited by the public interest.

### Implied Jurisdiction

"Under this implied jurisdiction," the miners declared, "the commission may not be able to act directly, but it can nevertheless exert its power indirectly by advice or recommendation to specific agencies having direct power or jurisdiction."

"This implied jurisdiction, even duty, of the commission, arises from the peculiar circumstances under which the commission has been constituted. The commission is not an ordinary arbitration board; it is a public body, charged with not only the duty of deciding certain issues as to wages and conditions of employment, but also with the development of all the facts bearing on the public interest. The commission, therefore, has complete and unlimited authority to inquire into all matters in the present anthracite situation which bear upon the question of wages and prices. This unquestionably was the intention of the President in creating the commission, and it unquestionably is the expectation of the public that the commission will do so."

"Obviously the commission has no direct jurisdiction over profits and prices of coal companies, or of rates and profits of transportation companies. There is one very important point in our evidence, however, which is directly in line with the specific jurisdiction of the commission. One of the 18 issues directly submitted to adjudication is the question of union recognition."

### Union Recognition

"You will recall in this connection that the United States Steel Corporation has recently opposed any form of collective bargaining among their employees and especially collective bargaining on the basis of union recognition. The predominating influence back of the Steel Corporation is the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. This same banking house is the predominating influence in the anthracite coal monopoly. The mine workers feel that if the matter of union recognition had been left to the local managers and officials and independent operators with whom their representatives have come in contact in the anthracite field, the recognition of their union would have been an accomplished fact. They believe that their



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failure to secure formal recognition has been due to absentee landlordism and the sinister influence of these extreme reactionary and misguided financial interests which are back of and really control the labor policies of the anthracite monopoly. They wish to submit this fact to the commission and also make it known to the public."

### Immediate Action Sought

National Advisory Fuel Committee to Distribute Coal Proposed

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organization of a national advisory fuel committee to handle soft coal distribution during the shortage was proposed here yesterday at a meeting of mine operators from all parts of the country, called by the National Coal Association.

The committee would carry out measures of increasing production and distribution to be devised by the operators before they adjourn their meeting. One of the functions of the proposed committee would be the taking of immediate steps to relieve the shortage of coal in the northwest, where shipments are 5,000,000 tons behind, and in New England. Winter stores for the northwest must be sent into that section before the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, it is claimed. Operators estimate that 4000 cars must be dumped at the Lake ports daily until next November to insure a supply.

### Proposal to Cut Off Coal Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The coal trade must purge itself of profiteers, and a consistent policy of refusing to deal in any manner with a person or concern that may reasonably be suspected of abusing the present commercial situation would be effective in stopping reprehensible practices, according to the Wholesale Coal Trade Association. The association has offered to cooperate with the Department of Justice in ascertaining the facts about cases where indictments of coal dealers under the Lever Act are contemplated, and asserts that only unscrupulous persons are taking advantage of the present situation.

### Miners Charge Breach of Faith

JOHNSTOWN, Pennsylvania—About 3000 bituminous coal miners in the Broad Top field of district No. 2 are idle on a strike order issued by the district officers and approved by their international president, John L. Lewis. The miners allege that the operators refuse to pay the full mining rate due under the government agreement which ended the general strike of last winter and the district wage scale later signed. The operators hold that the new scale wiped out a sub-district rate in the Broad Top. The miners insist that the government increase granted was meant to apply on whatever price was paid on October 31, last year, when the big strike began.

### CAR SHORTAGE IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Freight car shortage in this State is holding up large quantities of merchandise. Business interests here and elsewhere are making an effort to get more cars, but thus far with little success. Statistics show that approximately 500 cars of pulp wood are being loaded here each week for mills in the eastern sections.



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## ACTION BLOCKED BY CARRANZISTAS

Mexican Chamber of Deputies Adjourns Without Date—President de la Huerta Calls Recent Revolts Unimportant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carranzistas in the Mexican Congress were sufficiently numerous and active, according to information made public yesterday by the State Department, to block all proposed legislation of the de la Huerta Government, except for amendments to the election laws. As a result, the special session of the Chamber of Deputies was adjourned without date on July 9.

Many members of the Chamber of Deputies remained away from the deliberations throughout, and numerous personal antagonisms continued among others, it is reported, so that the Carranza following was able to hold the balance of power. The Mexican Senate remains in session to consider the restoration of constitutional government in the states of the Mexican Federation.

The views of Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico, regarding the present situation there are not regarded here as of especial importance, in that they add nothing new to knowledge of the conditions. It is known that this country will extend de facto recognition only to the Mexican Government if any recognition is extended at all within the near future; and, while that government is considered by the department the strongest since the days of Porfirio Diaz, it will not be accorded de jure recognition until it has manifested its ability to maintain itself beyond doubt. There is little expectation of complete recognition until after the Mexican elections.

A statement from President de la Huerta was issued from the Mexican Embassy here asserting that the revolutionary movements reported in Mexico are unimportant. Ricardo Gonzalez is said to have only 40 followers, and the Guajardo revolt, originally involving 1300 men, now includes only 80. "The government is fully prepared to meet any new uprisings incited by men who do not find in the new administration opportunities to continue committing abuses which they were permitted to do under the former administration," is the President's comment.

Although the connection of Ricardo Gonzalez and certain staff officers of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez with revolutionary activities has evidently cast some doubt on the general attitude toward

the present regime, it does not appear that he has publicly adopted anything other than a perfectly correct demeanor toward the de la Huerta administration.

### Warning Given

Henry P. Fletcher, is Against Premature Recognition

GREENCASTLE, Pennsylvania—Warning against premature recognition of the new Mexican Government has been given the Administration by Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico.

In a letter to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, he recommends that in no case should recognition of the de la Huerta regime be other than that of a de facto character, with the understanding that even this would be withdrawn should subsequent events prove that it was prematurely extended.

He urges that the constitution of 1917 and the law passed in pursuance thereof shall not be given retroactive effect as to property lawfully acquired previous to its promulgation, and advises the immediate constitution of a mixed Mexican-American claims commission to adjust all claims of American citizens against the Government of Mexico and of Mexican citizens against the Government of the United States.



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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## COTTON GOODS ON LOWER PRICE BASIS

Mill Men Find That in Order to Obtain Much-Needed New Business Concessions Must Be Made—Many Cancellations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—

Primary markets for cotton goods were featured during the past week, not so much by the amount of business actually transacted as by the prospect of business to come. Price ideas of buyers and of producers are still some distance apart, although it is true that marked progress has been made toward a common ground. The weakening of the raw cotton markets has been of some assistance in this particular, as it has enabled manufacturers to figure their costs down nearer to what buyers considered workable levels.

There is no longer any doubt that the consuming public is in earnest in its determination to pay no more extortionate prices, but the experience in the various bargain sales brought about by the general wave of liquidation has proved that the public still has a big buying power and is not slow to use it when prices are made more attractive. Printers, converters, jobbers, cutters-up, and other distributors of dry goods have learned this lesson well, and prefer not to buy at all rather than to lay in stock at prices which they feel will be impossible to pass along.

## Many Cancellations

Up to recently the manufacturers have been slow to admit the true condition, and reluctant to relinquish their control of the situation. Cancellations have been undertaken in some of the fine goods plants, and the working force in many mills that are running full time is being gradually reduced as opportunity offers.

This process has had a very salutary effect on the workers themselves. Manufacturers report a marked improvement already in the efficiency of the help and less tendency to take time off.

## Print Cloth Markets

In the print cloth markets there were indications of business in considerable volume that was ready to be placed just as soon as the mills were ready to meet the buyers' ideas of price. Several large orders, one for 3,000,000 yards of goods, still remained unplaced and a subject of negotiation at the close of last week, the buyer and the seller being still a full cent apart.

In the fine goods division, where combed yarn goods is the feature, there has been almost no dealing, but a considerably more active inquiry and a greater disposition on the part of the mills to lower their quotations on the various fancy and novelty goods that are being constantly asked for, but are relatively harder to produce than the plainer and more staple constructions. There was a prospect in view of the break in the price of long staple cotton, that a common ground would be reached and the way opened at least to sufficient new business to ward off the widespread curtailment that looms up only six to eight weeks ahead.

## Yarn Demand Curtailed

In yarns there has been a price readjustment under way, the spinners having come to the parting of the ways and having chosen to modify their quotations quite radically rather than to accept the necessity for greatly reducing their output. There has been a virtual cessation of business from the automobile trades, and some of the mills running exclusively on tire yarns have had to curtail their working schedule. Other users of yarn, however, have been giving indications of coming into the market in the very near future, however, and many have already expressed their approval of the latest yarn quotations.

Once the market has touched bottom there is a very general feeling that there will be some very active dealing, as the stocks of goods in second hands have been gradually disappearing and there is a very urgent need of goods for the new season. All hope of a return to former price levels has gone, however, and both buyers and producers have become reconciled to a more reasonable level of values and a closer margin of profit.

## LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended July 10:

	Last wk	Preceding	Last yr
Hogs	115,854	146,137	192,235
Cattle	28,740	62,797	61,149
Sheep	22,994	29,459	131,712
Total	227,588	238,393	485,196

## CHINESE BANKS CLOSE

LONDON, England—Tien Tsin dispatch says 10 native banks have closed in that city since Friday, July 9.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	42 1/2	43	41	41
Am Car & Fwy	129 1/2	130 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Int'l Corp	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Loco	102	102 1/2	100	100
Am Smelters	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar	128	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	93 1/2	94 1/2	93	93
Am T & L Pfd	91 1/2	92	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Wagon	90	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Anacosta	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Atchafalaya	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
At Gulf & W I	164 1/2	164 1/2	158	158
Bald Loco	123 1/2	123 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
B & O	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Can Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Can Leather	66 1/2	66 1/2	64	64
Chandler	102 1/2	102 1/2	101	101
C. M. & St Paul	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chic R I	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
China	31	31	31	31
Corn Prod	96 1/2	96 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Cruicible Steel	155 1/2	155 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Uba Cane	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Cuba Cane Pfd	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Endicott John	87 1/2	87 1/2	85	85
Gen Electric	142	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Motors	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Goodrich	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Incorporation	52	52	51	51
Marine	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Marine Pfd	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Mex Pet	193 1/2	193 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Midvale	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Cuba Cane Pfd	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
No Pacific	73	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Pan Am Pet	106 1/2	106 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pan Am Pet Pfd	99 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pearce Aram	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pierce Aram Pfd	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Punta Alegre	101	101	99	99
Reading	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rep & Steel	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
R. Dutch of N. Y.	114 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Union Pacific	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pac	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
So Rail	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Stromberg	92	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Texas Co	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Texas & Pac	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Trans Oil	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. Realty	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
U. S. Rubber	101 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U. S. Steel	94	94	92 1/2	92 1/2
Utah Copper	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Vanderbilt	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Vestinghouse	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Willamette	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Worthington	73	73	70 1/2	70 1/2

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 1st	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 2nd	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 3rd	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 4th	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 5th	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 6th	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 7th	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 8th	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 9th	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Lib 3 1/2 10th	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
C. of Paris 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
C. of Bordeaux 5 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
C. of Genoa 5 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1922	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1923	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1924	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	93 1/2	93 1/2
A. C. Ch. com	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Bosch	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Wool com	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Zinc	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Zinc com	11 1/2	11 1/2
Booth Elev	63 1/2	63 1/2
Boston Elev	63 1/2	63 1/2
Boston & Me	33 1/2	33 1/2
Butte & Sup	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal & Hecla	31 1/2	31 1/2
Copper Range	38 1/2	38 1/2
Davis-Daly	8 1/2	8 1/2
East Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2
Eastern Mass	29 1/2	29 1/2
Elder	29 1/2	29 1/2
Fairbanks	55 1/2	55 1/2
Granby	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gray & Davis	23 1/2	23 1/2
Green Can	59 1/2	59 1/2
I. Creek com	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lake Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mass Elec Pfd	73 1/2	73 1/2
Mass Gas	82 1/2	82 1/2
May-Old Colony	69 1/2	69 1/2
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mohawk	60 1/2	60 1/2
Mullins Body	37 1/2	37 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	31 1/2
North Butte	17 1/2	17 1/2
Old Dominion	26 1/2	26 1/2
Oscoda	41 1/2	41 1/2
Parish & Bligh	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pond Creek	73 1/2	73 1/2
Punta Alegre	101 1/2	101 1/2
Root & Van Der	37 1/2	37 1/2
Stewart	42 1/2	42 1/2
Swift & Co	108 1/2	108 1/2
United Fruit	20 1/2	20 1/2
United Shoe	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Smelting	59 1/2	59 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	10
Aetna Fuel	2 1/2	2 1/2
Aetna Pfd	59 1/2	61
Boone	3 1/2	3 1/2
Carb Synd	17 1/2	18 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Dutch Rts	31 1/2	32 1/2
Elk Basin	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal Oil	23 1/2	24 1/2
General Asphalt	74 1/2	75
Glenrock	2 1/2	2 1/2
Guffey-Gillespie	28 1/2	28 1/2
Hecla Mining	3 1/2	3 1/2
Inden Chem	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inden Petrol	24 1/2	25 1/2
Ind Pkg	8 1/2	9
Keystone Leather	10 1/2	11
Maracaibo Oil	27 1/2	28
Merpett	15 1/2	16 1/2
Midwest Oil	16 1/2	17 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 1/2
National Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
N. A. Pulp	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ryan Cons	28 1/2	29
Salt Creek	33 1/2	34 1/2
Salt Lake	15 1/2	16 1/2
Shimada Petrol	18 1/2	19
Standard Motors	8 1/2	9
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13
Skelly	10 1/2	11
Superior Oil	17 1/2	18 1/2
Todd Ship	18 1/2	19
Tropical Oil	29 1/2	30
United States	24 1/2	25
U. Retail Candy	14 1/2	15
White Oil	18 1/2	19

## GREAT GROWTH OF NATIONAL BANKS

More Than 20,000,000 Deposits in United States Institutions, Representing Enormous Increase in Ten Years

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

On May 4, 1920, the number of deposit accounts in national banks reached 20,380,250, an average of one for every 5 1/2 of population, an increase of 12,689,882 or 165 per cent in 10 years.

Pennsylvania led all with 2,589,697; New York State next with 1,931,581; Illinois, 1,947,040; Ohio, 1,124,482; Texas, 1,109,972; California, 798,697; New Jersey, 710,703; Minnesota, 645,320; Indiana, 606,319; Virginia, 586,259; Iowa, 538,078; Massachusetts, 579,975.

Resources of national banks May 4, 1920, aggregate \$22,038,714,000, the highest ever reached with the single exception of December 31, 1919. The increase since February 28, 1920, was \$176,174,000, and since May 12, 1919, was \$1,213,723,000.

Individual and demand deposits May 4, 1920, \$13,533,908,000, an increase over February 28, 1920, of \$230,541,000 and over May 12, 1919, of \$1,701,129,000. United States deposits May 4, 1920, were \$115,200,000, an increase over February 28, 1920, of \$47,286,000. Amount due other banks May 4, 1920, was \$3,275,435,000, a reduction of \$38,405,000 from February 28, 1920, and from May 12, 1919, of \$265,031,000. Net reduction in deposits, individual, bank and United States, May 4, 1920, from February 28, 1920, was \$40,579,000.

The ratio of loans and discounts to deposits May 4, 1920, was 72.61 per cent, compared with 62.28 per cent May 12, 1919.

## Loans and Discounts

Loans and discounts May 4, 1920, were \$12,288,582,000, an increase since February 28, 1920, of \$294,659,000. The increase was provided for principally by drawing down the balance due from other banks, which, on May 4, 1920, was \$3,159,232,000, a reduction from February 28, 1920, of \$207,307,000.

Government securities held May 4, 1920, were \$2,375,801,000 a reduction from February 28, 1920, of \$83,623,000, and from May 12, 1919, of \$1,656,952,000. Of \$2,375,801,000 government securities held May 4, 1920, \$704,000,000 were old bonds held to secure circulation, \$779,000,000 were Liberty bonds, \$258,000,000 Victory notes, practically all the remainder certificates of indebtedness.

Liberty bonds held as collateral by national banks May 4, 1920, had been reduced to \$677,000,000. Victory notes held as collateral had been reduced to \$228,000,000. Total of certificates of indebtedness held as collateral May 4, 1920, was something less than \$25,000,000.

Total cash on hand and due from federal reserve banks (including items with reserve banks in process of collection) amounted May 4, 1920, to \$2,177,218,000, an increase over February 28, 1920, of \$76,317,000, and over May 12, 1919, of \$251,372,000.

## Bills Payable

Total bills payable and rediscounts May 4, 1920, were \$2,265,000,000, an increase over February 28, 1920, of \$200,000,000 and over May 12, 1919, of \$717,000,000.

Bills payable May 4, 1920, were \$1,051,000,000, of which \$552,000,000 were with reserve banks. Total rediscount May 4, 1920, was \$1,214,000,000, of which \$993,000,000 were with reserve banks. As total of bills payable and rediscounts, \$2,265,000,000, included bills payable and rediscounts made by smaller banks with larger banks, and subsequently rediscounted by larger banks with reserve banks, the actual amount of bills payable and rediscounts is on account of some being reported twice, considerably less than the aggregate given.

Bonds and securities, other than United States securities, held May 4, 1920, were \$1,835,000,000, a reduction since February 28, 1920, of \$24,000,000, but an increase since May 12, 1919, of \$92,000,000.

Capital, surplus, and undivided profits May 4, 1920, were \$2,613,068,000, an increase over February 28, 1920, of \$2,417,000, and over May 12, 1919, of \$254,008,000.

## WOOL SLUMP IN CAPE COLONY

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony—A heavy slump in prices for wool has had a most depressing effect on business there. The unfavorableness of the situation has been accentuated by an important failure in the Orange Free State.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Bar silver, domestic 99 1/2; foreign 92 1/2; Mexican dollars 70 1/2.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FOUR FAVORITES ARE SUCCESSFUL

W. T. Hayes and Vincent Richards, With Levy and Roberts, California Stars, Enter Fourth Round of Clay Court Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edmund Levy of Berkeley, California; Roland Roberts of San Francisco; W. T. Hayes of Chicago, and Vincent Richards of New York, four of the favorites for semi-finalist honors advanced to the fourth round of play in the annual United States Clay Court Tennis Championship, men's singles, in yesterday's matches at the South Side Tennis Club. Both Levy and Roberts won through two rounds during the day. Roberts, who arrived only yesterday morning from the Central States Tournament in St. Louis, took the court in the afternoon and earned his way through two rounds.

A cluster of out-of-town stars put in their first appearance at the tournament and their competition, together with the elimination of lesser local light by the default method, resulted in speeding up the play considerably. Regular summer-resort weather, with a warming sun to put the 24 stone-dust courts into proper shape and a cooling breeze off Lake Michigan to promote the comfort of the contestants, resulted in some feature matches.

Richards was given a battle in his third-round contest with Harold Foster, Chicago interclub player, before the fast New Yorker won, 6-2, 7-5. Richards in the opening of the gallery had considerably more power in his forehand than in his play in the clay court tournament of 1919 here, and also displayed a vigorous second service and a sharp volleying defense. He used forehand steadily and placed it deeply into H. Foster's back court. Foster rallied sharply a number of times and relied on his cross-court shots which were his best point getters.

The St. Louis contingent of 12 players dwindled to four survivors in the day's play. A number of them were defaulted and three met defeat, two of them at the hands of Levy, the brilliant California player. In the second round, Levy eliminated Powell Meyer, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-0, and in the third round he put out Ray Epstein of St. Louis, 6-1, 6-0.

Hayes, Chicago's best hope for arriving at the ultimate round of the tournament, won a driving duel with J. P. Day, another Chicagoan, 6-2, 6-3. In the third round, Roberts had an easy victory in the second round, winning two love sets from A. C. Nielson of Berwin, Illinois, a 1915 University of Wisconsin player. In the third round Roberts met much stiffer opposition from Preston Boyden of Lake Forest, Illinois, but won in three straight sets.

A total of 27 matches was decided during the day, about half of them being defaulted on account of the rigid elimination of players, both local and out-of-town, who were not on the court at the stipulated time. The visiting players figured in a number of fast matches. The summary:

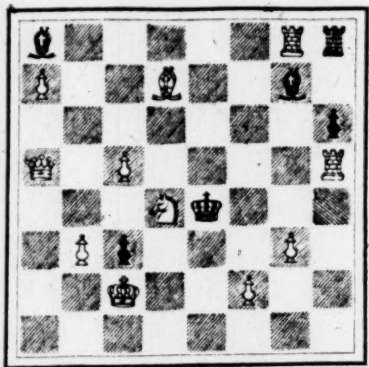
**UNITED STATES CLAY COURT SINGLES—First Round**  
Benjamin Adler, Chicago, defeated Henry Baader Jr., Evanston, 3-6, 6-4, 6-6.  
C. B. Herd, Chicago, defeated F. A. Cohen, Chicago, 6-0, 6-0.  
W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated H. Sterling, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.  
Harold Bartel, Cleveland, defeated A. Barnhart, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.  
Paul Westendorp, Cleveland, defeated P. S. Rosenthal, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.  
J. J. Armstrong, Minneapolis, defeated A. R. Exner, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.  
Clifton Roche, Louisville, defeated Harry Holbrook, Chicago, by default.  
F. B. Aboue, Dallas, defeated W. S. Hills, Chicago, by default.  
Alex Squit, Chicago, defeated D. F. Wiley, Evanston, by default.  
J. Hartney, Chicago, defeated Roy Holmstead, St. Louis, by default.  
David Robertson, Chicago, defeated Maurice James, Evanston, by default.  
H. A. Brownout, Chicago, defeated H. M. Ellsworth, Berwyn, by default.  
B. E. Keely, Chicago, defeated Walter Finger, St. Louis, by default.  
M. J. Cornick, Chicago, defeated F. S. Crane, Chicago, by default.  
L. B. Reedy, Chicago, defeated L. K. Kenney, St. Louis, by default.  
H. H. Ingersoll, Chicago, defeated F. S. Weadley, Chicago, by default.  
W. M. Kinsell, Chicago, defeated G. M. Foster, Chicago, by default.  
L. G. Walton, Chicago, defeated H. Vance, Chicago, by default.  
H. P. Vories, Chicago, defeated J. R. Hattaway, Chicago, by default.  
E. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, by default.  
T. H. Cochran, Chicago, defeated E. H. Fabrit, Chicago, by default.  
J. A. Farley, Chicago, defeated Don Turner, Chicago, by default.

**Second Round**  
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated A. P. Smith, Ames, 6-0, 6-2.  
Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated A. C. Nielson, Berwyn, 6-0, 6-4.  
Vincent Richards, New York, defeated R. L. Van Amelside, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.  
K. L. Simmons, Butte, defeated H. McLaughlin, Chicago, 5-7, 6-4.  
J. P. Chappel, Chicago, defeated Harvey Frohman, St. Louis, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.  
Raymond Epstein, St. Louis, defeated H. D. Warner, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.  
George Reindel, Detroit, defeated H. O. Purdy, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.  
E. T. Poucoast, Peru, Indiana, defeated G. H. Rosenthal, Chicago, by default.  
Alfred Maravian, Chicago, defeated C. F. Neustadt, Chicago, by default.  
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated J. F. Renfield, Chicago, by default.  
L. D. Swartz, Omaha, defeated Harry Fox, Chicago, by default.  
R. P. Drake, Chicago, defeated H. Hotze, St. Louis, by default.  
Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, defeated F. H. Rydick, Chicago, by default.  
H. Jamieson, Chicago, defeated A. G. Stanton, Chicago, by default.  
R. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated F. O. Jostes, St. Louis, by default.

## CHESS

### PROBLEM NO. 173

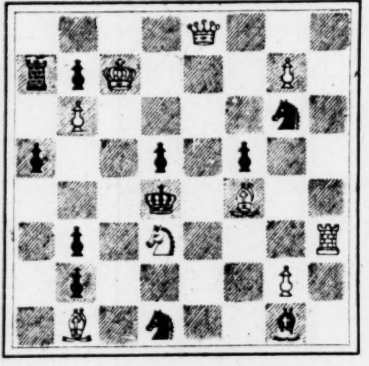
By John P. Barry  
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Black Pieces 6



White to play and mate in two moves

### PROBLEM NO. 174

By Godfrey Heathcote  
Black Pieces 11

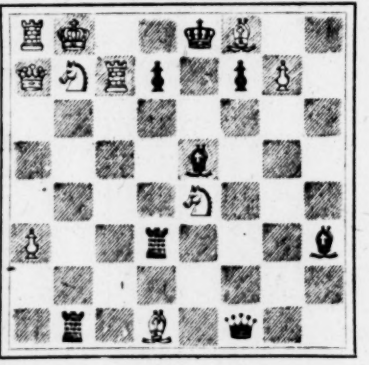


White to play and mate in three moves

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**  
No. 173. R-Kt4  
No. 174. K-Kt2  
1. Q-R6ch K-K3  
2. Q-B8ch QxKt  
3. Q-Kt5ch BxKt  
4. Q-Q7ch B-R6  
Prob. Comp. Lennox P. Beach

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**  
The problem securing second honor in the Magee Jr. tournament (Task Theme) in the evolution of the two move problem.

By Dr. G. Dobbs  
Black Pieces 8



White to play and mate in two moves

**NOTES.**  
The Albany, New York Chess Club has made arrangements to hold the mid-summer meeting of the State Chess Association at the Ridgefield Athletic Club, Address Paris R. Eastman, 33 Morris street, Albany, New York.

In the Cleveland, Ohio, Chess League, composed of five teams, the Cleveland Athletic Club and B'nai B'rith tied for first place with a 5-1 score.

The adjourned Western Electric Company's "Printing telegraph" match between the New York and Chicago offices was won by the former 7-3.

**AMSTERDAM, Holland, reports that Dr. Lasker has assumed the chess editorship of "De Telegraf," an influential newspaper. Lasker is reported as having surrendered his championship to Capablanca, and while this is unofficial, it is worthy of note.**  
The Proctor-Lascosta solving tournament of the G. C. P. C. was won by Prof. Gino de Rossi of Perugia, Italy, with a perfect score of 265.  
Rubinstein gave nine simultaneous exhibitions in Holland with the following results:

Place Won Drawn Lost  
Scheveningen 6 3 1  
Rotterdam 13 9 6  
Amsterdam 16 6 2  
The Hague 21 6 2  
Haarlem 21 3 2  
Gorinchem 21 1 0  
Nymegen 25 3 0  
Venster 24 1 0  
Enschede 26 0 0  
Totals 123 23 14

The following game is from his recent match with Bogoljubow:

1. P-Q4 B-K3  
2. P-Q4 B-K3  
3. P-Q4 B-K3  
4. P-Q4 B-K3  
5. P-Q4 B-K3  
6. P-Q4 B-K3  
7. P-Q4 B-K3  
8. P-Q4 B-K3  
9. P-Q4 B-K3  
10. P-Q4 B-K3  
11. P-Q4 B-K3  
12. P-Q4 B-K3  
13. P-Q4 B-K3  
14. P-Q4 B-K3  
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98. P-Q4 B-K3  
99. P-Q4 B-K3  
100. P-Q4 B-K3

## SIR THOMAS IS GUEST AT DINNER

Breaks Usual Rule and Attends Atlantic Yacht Club Function, While His Boat Prepares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While his challenger was preparing for his final tryouts at Sandy Hook, Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of the Atlantic Yacht Club at a dinner Monday night. Sir Thomas has little liking for such affairs, objecting especially to the necessity of making speeches, but he was persuaded to attend in order to give American yachtsmen an opportunity to pay tribute to him and his companions in this, his fourth quest for America's Cup.

Measurement of Shamrock was not completed until yesterday. Practically six days were used by the measurers on both Resolute and her rival. Resolute got away for the Hook in time to stretch her new Ratsey sails Sunday. The challenger was expected to beat her final practice runs today.

The Horseshoe at Sandy Hook presents a busy scene. Resolute is moored not far from the challenger and her trial horse, the 23-meter yacht, Nearby is the houseboat Kilbarney, bought by Sir Thomas in Boston a few years ago, now serving as quarters for the challenger's crew. Resolute's tug—Montauk—and Shamrock's, the Governor Smith, together with the steam yacht Victoria, from which Sir Thomas will follow the races, complete the picture.

Unusually complete plans for controlling the course of the races have been made. The United States Navy will see to it that there is not the slightest chance of the excursion fleet crowding the racing yachts. No repetition of regrettable incidents in the past, caused by the steady push forward by this fleet, will be permitted. Only three press boats, the committee boat and the Victoria will be allowed to go within half a mile of the course.

Press arrangements exceed in completeness and effectiveness anything before attempted for cup series. Morning newspapers and still photographers will use the United States Navy destroyer, and evening men will use another; motion picture men will have a boat of their own. Wireless restrictions are quite severe, only one story being permitted to be sent from either press boat. This, sent from the evening paper boat, will be available to all press associations.

Public interest in the races exceeds anything the past can show. One large boat is selling tickets for \$25 per race, and it is reported that a Cunard liner is coming from England with passengers who have paid \$300 for the privilege of seeing the contests. One of the Boston boats is selling tickets at \$16 for each race, and all in all small fortunes will be spent by the thousands who will strive to get a glimpse of the huge yachts. The great time allowance which Shamrock must give Resolute, however, will rob the contests of a certain amount of interest, as far as the general public is concerned. No one who is not familiar with yachting will understand why, if Shamrock finishes ahead, she may still lose the race on time allowance.

If the allowance is not more than 6m. 30s. it is believed that Shamrock, with any kind of a breeze, might not have much trouble in making it up; but there is a strong feeling that, should the allowance go above that, her chances are severely discounted. With computations from the measurements being made Monday, however, it was thought that the allowance would not exceed the figure stated.

The skippers of both yachts will be Corinthians, or amateurs. C. F. Adams 2d, a Boston yachtsman of many years' experience, is skipper of Resolute. His navigator will be Rear Commodore George Nichols, who sailed Vanitie in the trials against Resolute off Newport this summer. Resolute's manager is R. W. Emmons 2d. Resolute was built by a syndicate which includes the commodore and former commodore of the New York Yacht Club—J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, G. F. Baker Jr., A. J. Curtiss, F. G. Bourne, H. S. Vanderbilt, and R. T. Crane Jr.

The America's Cup committee, in charge of all details preliminary to the races, consists of W. B. Duncan, E. D. Morgan, C. O. Iselin and Grenville Kane. On the race committee which supervises the contests are H. de B. Parsons, J. H. MacDonough and Frederick Oakley Spedden. Shamrock's skipper is W. P. Burton. He is recognized as one of Britain's foremost amateur yachtsmen, and he has had great success in racing, although with boats much smaller than the challenger. Col. D. P. Neill will sail on Shamrock as Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting adviser and manager. He has sailed on all the Lipton challengers and during the war he was awarded several decorations.

For Shamrock, Claude Hickman is navigator, while two professional skippers will also be aboard, Capt. Alfred Diaper and Captain Turner. They are well known in British yachting. Captain Diaper has sailed the 23-meter Shamrock most efficiently.

Comparison of skippers and crews would seem to favor the defender. Mr. Burton may not be less of a skipper than Mr. Adams, but it is apparent that he has had less opportunity to get teamwork out of his crew. Mr. Adams, too, is known as a driver, who takes chances, while the conqueror is more conservative.

**FENWAY PARK**  
Today at 3:15 P. M.  
Red Sox vs. Detroit  
SEATS AT SHUMANS Phone Beach 1600

## ENGLAND WINS ATHLETIC MEET

Defeats Ireland and Scotland in a Triangular Competition at Crewe—Rudd Wins Twice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CREWE, England (Sunday)—England won a three-cornered international athletic contest here yesterday, the scores being England 6½ points, Scotland 3, and Ireland 1½. The times in track events where the English team excelled were not striking nor were the results of the field events. B. G. D. Rudd of Oxford took the half and quarter-mile runs and was the only athlete to gain two firsts. The summary:

**100-Yard Dash**—Won by W. A. Hill, England; V. H. A. D'Arcy, England, second; Tait, Scotland, third. Time—10.8s.  
**220-Yard Dash**—Won by H. M. Abrahams, England; F. R. Shaw, Ireland, second. Time—21.5s.  
**440-Yard Dash**—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, England; H. W. Eyre, Ireland, second; C. Griffiths, England, third. Time—51.8s.  
**880-Yard Dash**—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, England; P. J. Baker, England, second; W. R. Milligan, Scotland, third. Time—1m. 59.5s.  
**One-Mile Run**—Won by D. McPhie, Scotland; W. G. Tamm, England, second. Time—4m. 30.5s.  
**Four-Mile Run**—Won by C. E. Blewitt, England; J. W. Wilson, Scotland, second; E. A. Montague, England, third. Time—21m.  
**120-Yard Hurdles**—Won by E. G. W. Harrison, England; W. L. Hunter, Scotland, second; G. H. Gray, England, third. Time—16.5s.  
**Running High Jump**—R. H. Baker, England; and T. J. Carroll, Ireland, tied for first. Height—5ft. 1in.  
**Running Long Jump**—Won by W. L. Hunter, Scotland, 21ft. 11in.; D. Cussen, Ireland, second, 21ft. 7½in.; H. M. Abrahams, England, third, 21ft. 3½in.  
**Shot Put**—Won by M. E. Creane, Ireland, 41ft. 4in.; P. J. Quinn, Ireland, second, 38ft. 5½in.; R. S. Woods, England, third, 38ft. 1½in.  
**Hammer Throw**—Won by T. R. Nicholson, Scotland, 146ft. 2½in.; J. Byrne, Ireland, second, 141ft. 9in.

## MRS. PHILIPS KEEPS WELSH GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the numerous English golfing events of first-class importance played during June were the Scottish, Irish and Welsh ladies championships. The first to take place was the Welsh meeting and in this, the first since 1914, Mrs. D. R. Philips of Radyr, showed that she retains her pre-war form by winning premier honors again. The competition was decided on the course of the Royal Portcullis Club, and the discovery of the meeting was Miss M. Marley, Glamorganshire.

A new name has been added to the list of Scottish lady champions by the victory of Mrs. Watson, of Elie and Earlsferry, who beat Miss L. Scroggie, of St. Andrews player, by 5 and 3 in the final. The match was played in a drizzling rain, and Miss Scroggie who was weak near the green, was always struggling. Mrs. Watson displayed good form throughout the meeting, and in the course of her march to premier honors disposed of Miss Jean McCulloch, a former champion.

Miss Janet Jackson has just won her fourth Irish championship, and as she defeated Mrs. Crais, of Royal Portrush, by 5 and 4 in the final, there was no doubt about the excellence and effectiveness of her play. As she also won her tie in the semi-final round on the fourteenth green by 5 and 4, Miss Jackson is still the knowledgeable leader among lady golfers in Ireland.

Scotland has just had a feast of professional golf such as she has not known before, but the last of the three great tournaments for prizes has now been played on the Moray Club's course, at Lossiemouth. To the great delight of a large number of golfers, James Braid, of Walton Heath, tied for first place with Abe Mitchell of North Foreland, both returning aggregates of 292 for the four rounds. Edward Ray, Orkney, was third with 294, and Arnold Massy, France, and George Duncan, Hanger Hill, next with returns of 296.

During the tournament J. B. Batley, London Flying Club, and Arnold Massy equalled the record of the course with rounds of 70. The figures of these two players were:

Batley, out ..... 3 4 5 3 4 2 4 5 3—33  
Massy, out ..... 3 4 5 3 5 3 5 5—38  
Batley, in ..... 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 6—37  
Massy, in ..... 3 3 4 4 2 4 5 4—32-70

## TENNIS PLAY ABANDONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EASTBOURNE, England (Monday)—Two outstanding singles matches in the Davis Cup tieoff between United States and French tennis teams have been definitely abandoned today owing to the state of the ground.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	51	26	.662
New York	52	27	.658
Chicago	47	29	.618
Washington	37	35	.514
St. Louis	37	39	.487
Boston	35	38	.479
Detroit	23	50	.315
Philadelphia	21	59	.263

## RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis 3, Boston 2  
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0

## GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston  
St. Louis at New York  
Cleveland at Philadelphia  
Chicago at Washington

## LATE RALLY FALLS SHORT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3 8 0  
Boston ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 12 1  
Batteries—Vangilder, Burmill, Sothern and Severed; Harper, Portner and Walters. Umpires—Dineen and Friel.

## CHICAGO WINS IN THE NINTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 1  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1  
Batteries—Kerr and Lynn; Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Nallin and Conolly.

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QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

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July 25, Aug. 23, Pr. F. Wilhelm  
Aug. 4, .....Victorian

FROM MONTREAL TO

July 17 Corcoran .....Liverpool  
July 23 Scandinavian .....Alarwood  
July 24 Melita .....Liverpool  
July 25 transatlantic .....Antwerp  
July 31 Scyllia .....Glasgow  
Aug. 7 Minerva .....Liverpool  
Aug. 11 Pretoria .....Glasgow  
Aug. 13 Scotia .....Liverpool  
Aug. 14 Metagana .....Liverpool  
\*Via Southampton

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BRITISH CONGRESS  
PROVES RECORD ONEPresident Declares Cooperators  
Have Assembled in Congress  
for the Establishment of a  
Cooperative Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRISTOL, England.—"We can congratulate ourselves that we are for the first time assembled in congress for what is officially declared to be the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth. This clear definition of purpose was proposed by the general cooperative survey committee, and approved by the special congress held at Blackpool early in the present year," began the Rev. Geoffrey A. Ramsay, president of the fifty-second annual Cooperative Congress just concluded at Bristol.

It was a record congress in point of numbers, some 1900 delegates being present, including Belgian, French, Swiss, Swedish, Russian and Ukrainian cooperators. Greetings were also read from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Norway.

It was a congress, too, notable for its fine spirit of enthusiasm and determination, for cooperators have been thoroughly aroused by the proposals of the majority of the Royal Commission to tax cooperative funds, and there is also a growing belief in the political power of the movement which is causing cooperators to analyze their reasons for adhering to the old political parties. So the two most important matters for discussion were easily the income tax question and the proposed fusion with the Labor Party.

## A Rousing Speech

Whether the president enthused the congress, or the congress inspired the president it would be difficult to say, but certainly the delegates listened to one of the most rousing presidential speeches ever delivered to a cooperative congress. "It is necessary," said Mr. Ramsay, "to declare clearly the purpose of the cooperative movement, because there are today a great number of people who are proclaiming the cooperative ideal and adopting the principle of cooperation in order that they may thereby promote individualistic interests. The object of such cooperation is not the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth but the reconstruction of private capitalism. The purpose of cooperation is as important as the principle of cooperation. Burglars can cooperate as well as policemen. Trusting that the cooperation of making more money, such cooperation may mean fewer rich men, but they will be richer; it may mean fewer masters, but they will have greater mastery. That is why we, as cooperators, must establish our cooperative identity on the greatness of our purpose.

"I believe that there is an increasing number of men and women of good will who are both intellectually and spiritually dissatisfied with the existing system of society, and who view the combination and amalgamation of speculators, financiers, brokers and bankers with greed and conservatism, because they see that capitalism is driving the world toward revolution. To all such persons we now declare that the purpose of our movement is the organization of a cooperative commonwealth, making possible the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the whole community.

## Private Capitalism Opposed

"We refuse to accept competition and private capitalism as the best and final system of social and industrial organization. The first basic condition of the capitalist system is the private ownership of land, which is essential to the existence, sustenance, and preservation of human life. The private ownership of land insults our intelligence. We simply cannot tolerate the continuance of private property in those natural resources that are necessary to communal life. The organization of a cooperative commonwealth will forever be impossible if we allow the means of life to be owned and controlled by a privileged few.

"The second basis of the competitive system," went on the president, "is free competition. Here, again, an examination of the facts will show that free competition, which was never wholly free, is becoming less and less free. The industrial and commercial world of today perceives the destructive character of free competition, and therefore seeks to save itself by combination and cooperation. So the leaders of commercialism are striving to eliminate competition and to establish monopoly; but if it is financially destructive, it is no less harmful to human life.

## Cooperation and Progress

"The Prime Minister has said that the new world must be constructed by private enterprise and unrestrained competition. These forces may construct a world of capitalism, militarism, and war; they will never establish a new world for democracy, cooperation, and peace. Competition will check progress and drag men backward, whereas cooperation will establish progress and make possible human advancement to a yet higher plane of being.

"In the field of distribution we have already achieved great things," proceeded Mr. Ramsay, "but our greater triumphs must be won in the field of production. To do this more capital was needed, and the time had come for the movement to cease to rely for capital on the surpluses of the distributive societies.

"Individual cooperators must waken to their individual responsibility. Too long had individual members trans-

ferred their responsibility to their society, which in turn had leaned on the national movement. It must therefore be a definite part of the educational policy of the movement to try to rediscover and revalue the individual cooperator, and having established him in the faith, we must strive to fix on him the responsibility of justifying his faith by his works.

## Cooperative College

"The Cooperative College, shortly to be completed, will be a teaching center in which many kinds of instruction will be given, but its value to the cooperative movement will depend upon the power of those who teach in it to lift men and women on to a higher plane.

"I can conceive of no more appropriate message for delivering from the pulpit of Christianity today than the message that it is a duty to moralize the use and employment of money. Private capitalism makes money the master of man; cooperation makes man the master of money.

"It is a very significant fact that the cooperative movement is not alone in its definition of purpose, for a cooperative commonwealth is the ultimate political objective of the Labor Party, and also the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions. That identity of purpose is naturally bringing these three great movements closer and closer together. Our relationship to those other movements is not being determined so much by the will of individuals as by the general march of events."

Dealing with the income tax problem, the president said: "This congress will be called upon to make an historic decision on the question of the taxation of cooperative savings. That decision will determine whether our movement is going to surrender to political capitalism, or whether we are resolved to accept the challenge and defeat its purpose. Instead of complaining because our enemies are uniting, we ought to profit by their example and close our ranks. Today political power is in the hands of those who are opposed to us, but the days are not far distant when political power will be in the hands of our friends the Labor Party. Our purpose will then be their program; our principles their policy; and our organization the machine through which they must express their will.

## A Great Experiment

"Cooperation has been a great experiment in democracy; it has been a great adventure in democracy; it has been a great triumph in democracy. Mighty as our movement has been, it must be mightier in the establishment of truth, mightier in the establishment of justice, mightier in the establishment of peace, and mightier in the establishment of the 'parliament of man, the federation of the world.' Mightier it will be if we go forward with our building of the cooperative commonwealth to the end that we may crown all men with the priesthood and kingship which belongs to the sons of God."

Immediately the president had concluded his address, the congress settled down to business, tackling first of all housing and the milk supply. On the former question Alderman Hayward, the former president, said the central board of the Cooperative Union was sympathetic as anybody toward the housing problem, but the question was whether it was the duty of the cooperative movement or of the State to meet the need.

It was argued by some of the delegates that as many people had, in the changing conditions of today, altered their opinion, now in favor of a cooperative, rather than a municipal milk supply, the cooperative movement, which had all the necessary machinery, should take over the national milk supply.

## Trading With Russia

The next day's proceedings opened with a discussion on trading with Russia, and H. J. May (secretary of the joint parliamentary committee), in moving the adoption of his committee's report, said in relation to the question of trading with Russia, the cooperative movement had done all in their power to bring about these relations, but the methods of the government had blocked the way. Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion in regard to those trading relations received no one into believing that he loved the cooperative movement or desired to promote it in this or any other country. His suggestion was merely a device to ward a political end.

On the question of coal supplies the congress was most emphatic and it passed without a dissenting voice the following resolution: "That this congress expresses its profound dissatisfaction at the failure of the government to effectively control the coal trade of the country at any time during the war or since, it condemns the administration set up for the purpose as totally inefficient, either to determine prices, organize transport, or equitably distribute available supplies, and, in view of the possibility of further hardships to the community in the coming winter, calls upon the government to make such alterations in the machinery of administration as will remedy these grievances."

## Alliance With Labor

Enthusiasts for the proposed political alliance with the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress, came in for a large measure of disappointment when the time came to discuss the proposal, for the president ruled the resolution out of order, his decision being based on the instruction of the Carlisle congress.

The fighting spirit of the congress was expressed in the discussion of the income tax proposals, and judging from the temper of the delegates and the support given to the strongly worded resolution condemning the majority proposals of the Income Tax Commission, the movement intends to

put up a strong and vigorous fight to prevent them becoming law.

The difference of opinion on the question of food control, which has caused a good deal of warm discussion among cooperators, has now been composed, the congress agreeing to a recommendation to the government in favor of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment, a Ministry of Food to be continued with powers limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders, in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers.

The delegates expressed their sympathy with Russia by enthusiastically passing the following resolution:

"That this congress views with thanksgiving the valiant efforts which are being made by the toiling masses of Russia to establish the economic life of Russia on a democratic basis, and the use they are making of the cooperative organization. We assure our Russian fellow cooperators that the bitter opposition of the capitalists and capitalist governments to their efforts is bitterly resented by the cooperators represented at the congress. Further, we urge upon the wholesale societies the importance and urgency of establishing direct contact with the cooperative movement in Russia, and of rendering every assistance in their power and capacity."

STATUS OF TRADE  
UNIONS IN CANADALast Year Showed Highest Point  
Reached in Trade Union  
Membership in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The year 1919 indicates the highest point yet reached in trade union membership in Canada, when the increase for the year was 129,160 in membership and 573 in local branches, says the ninth annual report of the Department of Labor, on Labor organization in Canada.

In order to gauge the extent of the growth in the number of organized workers in the Dominion, it is interesting to recall that in 1911 there were in Canada 133,132 members of Labor bodies. In 1918 the membership had increased to 248,887 and the number of local lodges to 2274. These figures were increased last year to 378,047 members and 2847 local lodges.

The large majority of the organized workers in Canada belong to the international organizations whose jurisdiction covers the whole of the North American continent. While the international organizations claim membership of 260,247, the next largest are the One Big Union units which have only 41,150 members and after them comes the National (Roman) Catholic unions with 35,000 members.

The chief center of the Labor organizations in the Dominion is the Province of Ontario which has a reported membership of 87,105. Quebec comes second with 61,097 members and British Columbia comes third with 21,006. As to the cities, Montreal leads easily, while Toronto is second and Winnipeg occupies third place.

## Efforts to Capture Machinery

The One Big Union came into existence at a conference of the four western provinces held in Calgary in March, 1919, when a committee was appointed to take a referendum of the unions in Canada on the question of severing their connections with the respective parent international and national organizations. Although the advocates of the One Big Union met with a certain amount of success they failed to establish control over the great bulk of the organized workers.

It was maintained by the international unionists that the promoters of the One Big Union and their sympathizers were those who in the past had endeavored to capture the machinery of the Trades and Labor Congress for the purpose of spreading Socialist doctrines and of turning the existing Labor movement into a political organization.

Organized Labor in Canada has been agitating on more than one occasion for independent political action and the proposal was made some years ago that the Trades and Labor Congress should be made the head of an independent Labor Party. However, this was not done but the example of British organized Labor was followed and a Labor Party was formed upon such a basis that trade unionists, Socialists, cooperators and farmers could unite. This has given a great impetus to the movement for independent political action and Labor representatives scored their greatest success so far when the Independent Labor Party of Ontario had 11 successful candidates out of the 20 straight Labor candidates who were in the field. Of the 45 successful candidates of the United Farmers of Ontario five were endorsed by the Labor Party.

## Chaplains Have Large Powers

The Canadian National (Roman) Catholic unions are a movement of comparatively recent growth in Canada. This movement, which has been planted in the province of Quebec, is designed to make membership in certain Labor unions contingent upon the religious faith of the applicants. The origin of this movement appears to date back to 1912 and in 1918 in a convention of the National (Roman) Catholic unions held in Quebec it was stated that there were 41 (Roman) Catholic Unions to which none but adherents of the Roman Catholic faith were admitted and 17 other national unions which were called neutral and whose membership was open to all.

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Decision in Favor of Wright Corporation Prohibits Inter Allied Air Craft Corporation Selling Aeroplanes in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—International significance is seen in a decision recently handed down by Judge Thomas L. Chaffield, of the United States Court, upholding the fundamental American aeroplane patent rights, as originally granted to Orville and Wilbur Wright.

This decision perpetually prohibits the Inter Allied Air Craft Corporation of New York from using or selling aeroplanes in this country. It is certain, American manufacturers said to have a marked effect on the controversy over the dumping into the United States of foreign-built aeroplanes alleged to be obsolete which has engaged Congress and the country for several months.

The Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, owner of the Wright patent in the United States, which won the suit against the Inter Allied company, has a similar suit pending against the Aerial Transport Corporation, incorporated in Delaware. The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation of New York has begun litigation against the latter corporation for alleged violation of fundamental Curtiss patents in the United States.

**Menace Seen to American Industry**  
The Aerial Transport Corporation, it is said, has been the center of activity of the plan to throw into the United States the thousands of surplus British-built aircraft and engines at prices so low that were general distribution successful, the American industry, it is asserted, would be practically destroyed.

Representatives of the company stated at a recent congressional hearing that the corporation had an option on half of the British surplus, which is understood to be 15,000 aeroplanes and 20,000 or 30,000 engines. The Chaffield decree, American aircraft manufacturers say, makes clear that the basic Wright idea which made flight possible in heavier than air machines cannot be copied in this country, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign privilege of using the Wright invention was sold or leased to foreign interests.

"Judge Chaffield's decree," says a statement authorized by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, "is interpreted to mean simply that the Wright patent in America is unimpaired by any privileges which may have been disposed of in other countries. It will also tend to straighten thinking regarding the status of aeroplane patents in this country and discredit loose statements regarding this situation which are being made from time to time."

**Alleged British Plan**

"Newspapers accounts have already described the British Government's far-sighted scheme to flood the markets of the world with British aeroplanes at the expense of domestic ones, through the medium of a syndicate formed of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, Godfrey Isaacs (familiar names in the Marconi affair a few years ago) and Hurdley-Page. These aeroplanes, sold at 1 per cent of cost plus half of the profit realized by the syndicate, have been permitted to enter the United States for the purpose of competing upon this basis with American planes."

"Some British aeroplanes have already been used and sold here in disregard of the rights of American inventors and patentees, not only Orville and Wilbur Wright, but Glenn H. Curtiss, Grover C. Loening and Alexander Graham Bell. The British aeroplanes, although using these American inventions, are doing so for the most part without license or payment of royalty. Some foreign aeroplanes have been licensed and pay royalty under American patents, such as the Bristol aeroplanes, or the Farman French aeroplanes, which are licensed under the Wright patent."

## NEW BRUNSWICK HAS WATER POWER ISSUE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
PRESQUE ISLE, Maine—The question of developing water power in New Brunswick is receiving the special attention of the provincial government. A great increase has been made in the electric power at Aroostook Falls, located three miles above Aroostook Junction on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, this power being owned by the Maine & New Brunswick Power Company. This important extension, consisting of the installation of one more complete unit, with load works and a concrete-lined tunnel, water wheel, generator and house, increases the capacity of the electric plant approximately 2400 horsepower.

## BELFAST OBSERVES ITS ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BELFAST, Maine—While Maine is celebrating its centenary as a State, Belfast is observing the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement. A party of men from Londonderry, Massachusetts, who had come there from Londonderry, Ireland, decided to colonize farther north and selected the Penobscot Bay region for that purpose. Purchasing a tract of land from the Waldo heirs they took

their household goods and their families on scows down the river to Havrehill and thence to the coast, where they landed them on a sailing vessel and set out for the rugged coast of Maine.

Men, women, children and cattle were crowded on the little schooner and at the end of the week they anchored in harbor, thinking their destination was reached, only to find it was what is now Northport. The little harbor which they reached on Saturday night has since been known as Saturday Cove, and is the summer home of many Boston and New York people.

Reaching Belfast the next day the party landed their goods and chattels and then the question of a name arose. Some wished to call it Londonderry, and others Belfast, for the mother city of Ireland, and it was by the tossing of a coin that the city was named for the latter place. The city was incorporated in 1773.

## WATER SERVICE IN BOSTON DISTRICT

Report of Metropolitan Works Shows Two Revenue Sources Capable of Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Distribution of a daily average of 120,593,500 gallons of water, or 95 gallons for each person in the district, is the figure announced in the 1919 report of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Works, which serves 1748 square miles of territory in Boston and its vicinity. This amount of water consumption is a decrease over the previous year, due, it is believed, to the reduced industrial activity resulting from the termination of the war and to the mild winter of 1918-1919.

Expenditures of \$100,880.98 for construction and acquisition of works and the expansion of the supplying facilities for some localities were made during the calendar year, while \$643,795.57 were spent for the maintenance of the plants. Records show that there was a rainfall above the average for the year.

The Metropolitan works presents two sources of revenue capable of possible future developments. More than \$30,000 was realized from the sale of hydro-electric power to private corporations. This power comes from two water-power stations, which, during 1919, operated approximately 13,000,000 kilowatt hours. Another source of possible revenue lies in the lands owned by the works, from which some return was gained last year from the sale of timber cut and replaced by young trees. An acreage of 31.29 was added to the property of the system as a protection of certain elements of the water supply.

Many thousand white pine seedlings were set out on the works' land and in the nurseries.

## CANDIDATES' VIEWS SOUGHT BY TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The board of directors of the National Education Association has selected Philadelphia as the convention city of 1921. Miss Nina Buchanan of Seattle, Washington, was elected president of the National League of Teachers following the conclusion of the educational convention.

The educational association will have five members wait upon Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio and Senator Warren G. Harding with a view to gaining their views on support to education and improving the lot of teachers, according to Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, former president of the association.

Governor Cox has wired Mrs. Preston in part, as follows: "We must recognize the dignity and honor of the teaching profession and lend every encouragement to the individual teacher. The tendency to disrupt the orderly processes of government springs from misunderstanding and ignorance. We must educate and Americanize, not only the foreigner who comes to our shores, but we must also afford every advantage to the native born. It is the proper province of the federal government to advise policy and lend all assistance to the states and communities."

## WEST POINT TEST FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces that preliminary examination for enlisted men who wish to enter West Point Military Academy at West Point, New York, will be held between December 1 and 15. The number of candidates must not exceed three times the number of available vacancies in the academy. Courses to aid men in preparing for the academy are contemplated.

## HAT MAKERS WAGES INCREASED

ORANGE, New Jersey—Five hundred hat makers have been granted a 25 per cent increase on piece work rates following a conference of manufacturers and labor leaders. The increase will be retroactive to June 1, when the hat workers went back to work pending an agreement, with a tentative 10 per cent advance. The increase will bring the pay up to approximately \$10 per day.

## MOTOR DRIVER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester News Office  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Thirty days in the house of correction was the sentence given to Oscar Carlson of Westboro, charged in the district court with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He took an appeal.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Hotels Are Helped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That prohibition has helped the hotel business despite the strong arguments against it from the proprietors has been expressed by hotel men in New York, Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, according to the Albany Times Union. Prohibition has improved the tone and volume of patronage," it says. "Women now feel free to stop at the large hotels, and are not so inclined to hunt up distant relatives and old school acquaintances when they visit a large city, for they feel a security that was impossible when a bar was connected with the hotel. Family life in hotels is also increasing, largely because of the servant problem and the housing shortage."

Predictions Unfulfilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"None of the dire consequences which the wets predicted would follow prohibition has yet made an appearance," says the Chicago Evening Post in its editorial columns. "You will recall we were to have an immediate exodus of our working population. The brawn of the country was to take ships for lands where beer with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol was brewed. As a matter of fact, emigration in 1919, when the country was dry under the war-time measure, was less than half the average emigration for the last decade, and this in spite of the fact that many of the foreign-born had a natural desire to visit their native lands from which they had been isolated by war. The first six months of 1920 show a steady increase in immigration. American aridity has not frightened the European from our shores."

Another terrible result of prohibition, we were told, would be the rapid increase in the number of drug users. The Journal of the American Medical Association tells us that precisely the reverse has been the fact. The victims of drug addiction have lessened in number. The theory is now advanced that alcohol was in many instances a first step to drugs. It is too early yet to accept this theory as established, but it is certainly significant that the facts point in its direction rather than toward the theory held by the wets.

"The salutary effect of the saloonless era is seen in the marked reduction of cases of minor crime and misdemeanor. Jails and workhouses have been depopulated. Many have been closed. Robberies and hold-ups seem to continue in our big cities, but these crimes call for the deliberation of sobriety, and the remedy must be sought elsewhere than in prohibition. The automobile has made the crimes of cunning and violence easier; when the aeroplane becomes as commonplace as the car this problem will take on new menace and complexity. But it may be hoped that a sober nation will be better able to deal with those deeper causes which produce the criminal parasite."

## FRANCO-AMERICAN JULY 4 GREETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Communications between Premier Millerand of France and President Wilson in connection with the observance of Independence Day by this country, have been made public by the State Department. Mr. Millerand said in part:

"July the fourth, the anniversary of the liberation of a democracy which is dear to us, is celebrated by our country as a national holiday in our universities and our schools. Teachers will remind the French youths of the meaning of your independence and the spontaneous cooperation of France in that great event. Your flags will flutter over our public buildings, respectfully saluted by our people. We shall invoke the memory of your heroes, your statesmen, associating them in the more recent memory of their progeny arising at your call to save the world."

To this Mr. Wilson replied: "I am sensibly touched by the cordial warmth of the friendly sentiments toward the United States to which your Excellency gave expression in behalf of the people of France in your courteous telegram of Independence Day felicitations. The manifestations of good will toward the United States shown by your countrymen in their observance of the day and its adoption as a national holiday in the universities and schools of France, as well as the essential honor paid to the memory of our soldier dead, have most deeply moved the American people, whose thankful and appreciative acknowledgment I am happy to be the medium of communicating to your Excellency and the French people."

## DR. MEERKE RESIGNS TO ACCEPT NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has resigned, and will leave for Geneva, Switzerland, on July 31, to become editor-in-chief of the monthly bulletin of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. Commenting on Dr. Meeker's resignation, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, said: "Dr. Meeker has been an exceptionally efficient administrator of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition to the ordinary fact-gath-

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MARIA GUERRERO

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—To such as are versed in the artistic affairs of modern Spain, it would seem almost an impertinence to write again the praises of Maria Guerrero. For she has been long the acknowledged actress-leader of the Spanish stage. The excuse for here and now putting forward such a simple truism, is that the world has been so much less acquainted than it should have been with Spain, and even some forms of Spanish art, that Maria Guerrero is not so well known and appreciated internationally as she ought to be. But within a few months this wonderful artist will become known to the Anglo-Saxon world. She and her husband, Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza, her companion in a thousand triumphs before the footlights of Madrid, of Seville and of Buenos Aires, gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the assurance that before long they will professionally visit New York and perhaps other cities in the United States, and that they also intend to act in London.

Guerrero is still in the fullness of her powers though—as she tells us herself—she has played through more than a generation of the Spanish theater, yet in the matter of enthusiasm for her art she is still but as a girl. Spaniards compare her fairly and reasonably to Bernhardt; that is her position in Spain. Her powers in strong drama and big tragedy are superb. But that is only half the indication of her capacity, for, marvelously versatile and flexible, she can delight an audience in comedy. More than that, she can accomplish both to perfection on one and the same evening. Thus recently at her theater, the Princesa in Madrid, she acted the heavy and dolorous rôle of Fernina in Benavente's somber new drama, "Una pobre mujer," and half an hour after the curtain had fallen on the last act she was moving the audience to laughter by her pretty, humorous acting as the Marquesa in a new comedy by Pedro Muñoz Seca called "La plancha de la Marquesa." After such an evening you ask yourself if there can be such another as Maria Guerrero. Her successor in the queenship of the theater of Spain will be undoubtedly Margarita Xirgu; the people are all agreed upon that, but the time for succession is not yet.

## In the Saloncillo

Between the acts of an afternoon performance we penetrated to the saloncillo, as the green room at the back of the Princesa stage is called. Here it is the happy custom of Maria Guerrero and Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza to receive their friends and chat with them on affairs of mutual interest. This is one of the finest salons in Madrid; here are often some of the leaders of the literature and art of Spain.

Besides the leaders there were on this occasion one or two distinguished actors, an eminent critic, also Pedro Muñoz Seca, a sparkling Spanish gentleman with all the fervor of his native Andalusia, besides some others of parts. We congratulated Muñoz Seca, not on his recent success alone, but upon the fact that at the moment he had comedies in representation at three or four of the theaters of Madrid and is at the highest point of his fame so far, though Maria Guerrero came into the conversation with the positive assurance that he will proceed much further and is not only by way of finding himself. Diaz de Mendoza, leaning near the light above a mantelpiece on which are remembrances of friends and great achievements, agreed.

## As to Benavente

We were seated with Maria Guerrero, and naturally began to discuss the situation of Jacinto Benavente, foremost playwright of all Spain, whose strong words, Maria—the first name alone, it should be remarked, is commonly used—has so often produced and to whom Benavente gratefully acknowledged his indebtedness. For Benavente is still shifting about, changing his mood, his manner, his treatment, almost, as it would seem sometimes, his point of view. He is uneasily experimental. We wondered whether there may be some loss in this, but Maria Guerrero did not agree. The changeability is essential to the mercurial temperament of this author, and by his changes he discovers new riches in himself. His newest phase marks a strong departure. Now, from being satirical, he becomes harshly cynical, more than ever so, and "Una pobre mujer" is nothing short of somber tragedy, not a light moment in it all the way. Maria Guerrero wonders where this phase will take him. Meantime she thinks the new drama is great work. She spoke of some of the points in the rôle of Fernina that make an appeal to her; it is finely conceived, she thinks. Leading away from this particular consideration she said that, speaking generally, she believes that the stage of Spain is in a good way. The dramatic authors and the players are keen and progressive; they are absorbing all the best of modern thought and practice; there is a great future before them. The pity is, as Maria Guerrero sees it, that the theater-going public of Spain, though so intelligent and appreciative and critical, is after all so limited.

This gave the visitor opportunity for an argument with her upon the Spanish system, one feature of which is the custom of giving two performances a night, one starting at 5:30 and the other at about 10:15, with

often a change in the program; and then again the repertoire system of the established companies and the short runs of even the best plays, and consequently changes of program so frequent that an undue strain seems to be put upon the players.

"Perhaps it is so," said Maria Guerrero, "but the people abroad who imagine our system to be peculiar, and wonder why we do not change it in conformity with the practice in other countries do not understand our special circumstances. As to the two performances a night, it is verily impossible at present to substitute for them just one only, striking what some would call the happy medium of a commencement at 8 o'clock or 8:30 as in Paris, London and other parts. Here you have the climate as a factor. Madrid and Seville, after morning exertion, are obliged to rest a little in the afternoon, the evening begins late, dinner is late—9 o'clock or after—and so commencement at the theater between 8 and 9 is out of the question. We must give the performance before or after, complete it before 9, or begin it later. If we do only one or the other we lose half the potential audience; for the success of a theater it is necessary to accommodate both the sections, the early and the late. So you see it is inevitable.

## The Spanish System

"As to the frequent changes in the bill and the many new productions that have to be made in a single season—yes, it means arduous work, but that again is inevitable. We have not anything like the great resources in audiences to draw upon that they have in Paris, London, New York and other cities. In this again Spain is different from the rest. Some of her differences are excellent things and we like them, but others press a trifle hard on us, and we may look a little enviously at times toward the success of the participants abroad.

"Here, unlike the foreign centers I have named, we have no rich surrounding country to be feeding us all the time when the capital has taken its fill of a new production. The result is that a long run, such as plays very often enjoy in other countries, is out of the question here except by frequent repeated attendances. It is not so much that the people are fickle and changeable as is suggested. They are hardly that; they are appreciative. But in the future, with the spread of the love and knowledge of theatrical art among the community, the dimensions of the theater-going public will increase and there may be an improvement. For the present if a play runs for 20 or 30 nights it has done well; if it achieves its hundredth performance—magnificent! It has been a rare, a most delightful, splendid success. And what is a hundred nights to the theaters of other countries? You have just been telling me of the plays and musical comedies that have run for two or three years! But we do our best in Spain, and we have our triumphs and our joys."

## To America and England

Maria Guerrero was persuaded to tell something of her future plans, those of herself and her husband with their remarkable company, mostly trained by themselves. Their two sons, Fernando and Carlos, are both members of it. They are most talented and already highly eminent actors of strong individuality and contrasted styles. Such performers as the ladies, Diaz de Artigas and Hermosa, are indeed veritable stars in themselves. If you were to see the former as Carmen in the aforesaid "Una pobre mujer" and the latter as Amal in "El Cartero del Rey" ("The King's Postman"), a Spanish translation recently produced at the Princesa of the well-known work of Rabindranath Tagore, there would be instant agreement upon such a point.

Maria Guerrero explained the secret of it all. She said that their system at the Princesa is to catch their pupils very young, before they have had time or opportunity to develop stage affectations elsewhere, and train them sedulously, teaching them their ideas of their art in the beginning and then teaching them their parts. "Yes," she agreed, "it is hard work, very hard, but it has its compensations. And after all there is the country for a change! The country and the open air, and a little mild adventure in the same—those are what I love most, apart from the theater. Speed in an automobile on a country road—that is one of my chief happinesses!"

"As to our program, soon we shall be going to Buenos Aires again. And we have been 16 times already! We are fond of the South American audiences; they are intelligent and appreciative. It is a delight to play in Buenos Aires. And there we are now building a new theater for ourselves, the Teatro de Cervantes, which will be finished some time next year. It is a very fine house, with a facade which is in part a reproduction of the famous University of Alcalá de Henares. It will accommodate an audience of 3000—but that is a story for another time. We hope to go across to Chile. Then about the end of November we look forward to making our visit to New York. We have the definite intention and are making arrangements, but the theater is not yet selected. Whether we shall play elsewhere in the United States than New York we do not know; we have not thought of it. We have not yet acted in North America and keenly anticipate the experience, being fully appreciative of the audiences. And afterwards we shall go to London. There again, though our intention is quite definite, the final arrangements have not yet been made."

Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza here entered into conversation with a reminiscence upon which he now smiles. "We have been to London before," says he, "with our company and our properties, but alas! we did not play. That was just a little more than 20 years ago.

We had fixed upon the theater—one in the Strand which is no longer in existence—and were completing the preparations, but there were difficulties about the properties. We prefer our own; the theater was not adaptable; there were disagreements—little things but effective—and so we went away. But this time we shall play to London. You say the Spanish colony there is considerable and keen. Bueno! But also we shall hope to interest others besides the Spanish colony. Come, tell us something about—"

But there came an imperative call. Maria Guerrero and Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza are possessed of the Spanish courtesy and generosity in abundance. For our benefit the rising of the curtain had been much delayed. The audience had exhausted its patience. And so, our party in the saloncillo of the Princesa dissolved.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Kamlak, Madrid

Maria Guerrero

## ROSALIND FULLER AND HER SINGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When the curtain goes up for the "Music Box" number in "What's in a Name," the revue which until recently was being played at the Lyric Theatre, a quaint little figure in rose colored hoop skirts steps out at the side of the stage and sings "A Young Man's Fancy." For a few minutes the audience forgets the theater in the delicacy of the scene and the charming naturalness of the singing, and then there is the usual rustling of programs to find out who the interesting newcomer to Broadway is.

It is Rosalind Fuller, who, with her two sisters, toured the United States the winter before the outbreak of the war, singing fifteenth century ballads. It is the same Rosalind Fuller who captivated her audiences at that time, when even the most austere Victorian costume and plain coiffure could only accentuate her charming gaiety. The severe costuming is gone now, as are the fifteenth century songs, but she sings twentieth century songs as no one else on Broadway can—or, at least, has—sung them. There is the same simplicity, the same confidential feeling between audience and singer that there was when, with her sisters, she sang quaint tales to old folk music.

In the years between that tour and the present Rosalind Fuller has been unknown to America but not to Dorothy Donnelly's company that entertained the men of the first division up until the last weeks of their stay in Germany. She had enlisted in the Y. M. C. A. unit in Paris.

"Once you have been in America, you want to come back," Miss Fuller explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who was talking to her in her dressing room before the performance one evening recently. "People over here had been so nice to my sisters and me when we were singing in concert, and I had so many delightful memories of America that I had to come back. So when I left Germany, I made just a short visit home and then came."

"This is the first time that I have sung modern songs, but I have been on the stage without my sisters for some time now. In 1916 we returned to England after five seasons in America. The war was on and we felt we must go home to help. Then my sisters both married, and we abandoned the idea of any further concert tours together, for the present at least. I had always been interested in the dramatic parts of our songs, so I decided to go on the stage. For a time I played in one-act plays in Marion McCarthy's company, then at the Folies Bergere in Paris, and then for the soldiers."

"I came here in September, expecting to be lonely until I could look up some friends, but almost as though it had been arranged for my welcome, the first division returned just at that time, and I was greeted by the Amer-

ican officers I had known best while playing for them in Germany.

"I am glad that the people who liked my work before like me in this, my first venture with modern music. My numbers really have much in common with some of the songs we used to sing. The 'Music Box' number, for instance, is a narrative and quite simple. In the 'Bridal Veil' song there are all the historical figures to make me feel quite at home, and just to run down that beautiful stairway is an inspiration—settings and costumes help so much."

"Mine isn't a trained voice, you know; it is just natural. If one has a voice, a tremendous voice isn't needed. But the singer must believe what he is singing, he must feel it keenly. And the songs must be sung as stories, not as melodies. There is

enjoy the unconventional comfort of the Bramhall cane-seated and cane-backed chairs; and if, moreover, it could see the value of exchanging a big show for a little one, with no difference in price. People are apt to suspect the men and women of a repertory company of not mastering their jobs as well as those of companies that go in for a long run, but they may trust the Celts at the Bramhall implicitly. If any one were to wish for anything different, it might be that the better piece were found than "The Troth."

The story of Mayne's play, which is concerned with the scheme of two farmers to waylay and kill an oppressive landlord, bears a certain resemblance, particularly in a gun-on-the-chimney episode, to the story of Ervine's "John Ferguson"; but its tragic outcome, instead of being exalted and moving, is merely repulsive and gross.

"DADDALUMS" BY LOUIS ANSPACHER

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Daddalums," by Louis Anspacher, produced at Wyndham's Theatre, London. The cast: Wallace Craigie, Louis Calvert, Thomas, Francis Lister, Jeannie, Edith Olive, Ellen, Agnes Thomas, Fergus McLarnie, Ernest Hendrie, Rosie McLarnie, Marion Benham, Spencer Hutton, Edward Bondfield, Harriett, Margaret Vaughan, Vaughan Leland, C. Jervis Walter, Donald Graham, W. Edward Stirling, Carter, W. Baltimore.

LONDON, England.—The conflict between the old order and the new in the industrial world, which has been the theme of so many plays of recent years, figures largely in the plot of "Daddalums." The main motive of Mr. Anspacher's emotional comedy, however, is a less usual one; for the development of the story hinges on a father's strong affection for his son, Wallace Craigie—"Daddalums"—having risen from small beginnings to a high position in the Northampton shoe trade, has set his heart on making his boy a "gentleman." As a step to this end he builds a large house in the town and buys Thomas—Thammas, rather, for the Craigies are from north of Tweed—a motor car and a partnership with a London stockbroker. A fortunate incident brings the Craigies the acquaintance and gratitude of Spencer Hutton, a rich bank manager, with a charming daughter, and a vista of genteel and advantageous matrimony is opened up.

Then things begin to go wrong. First, Jeannie, Craigie's daughter, who all along has been sacrificed to the darling boy, engages herself to Donald Graham, her father's foreman. This is a decided social setback and the pair, having refused to give one another up, are packed about their business. Here enters the element of industrial strife, for Graham has advanced ideas and a genius for invention, and henceforth he is his old employer's sworn enemy. With his departure, prosperity leaves the Craigie family, and the decline is hastened by the extravagance and foolishness of Thomas. That young man, though his adoring parent will hear no word against him, is what is colloquially termed a waster. It is not altogether his fault; he has been brought up to the part. But he not only spends his father's money, he speculates with it, and the result is bills and mortgages. Then his partner, the smart London stockbroker, turns out to be a common swindler, and disappears, leaving Thomas to face the music.

Nor is this the sum of trouble; for while the unhappy youth has been paying his court to Harriett Hutton, and incidentally speculating with her money too, he has failed to break with an earlier sweetheart, the niece of his father's old friend, Fergus McLarnie. In short, his affairs become so complicated that he follows his partner's example and disappears into the larger air of London. The new house is sold, the factory, ruined by strikes and conservatism, changes hands and Wallace Craigie returns to the simple cobbling of his early years. Then he finds the contentment which he had lost among electric lights and motor-cars. For his boy makes good; his long feud with his son-in-law is ended; and there is promise of wedding-bells—for Thomas and Rose McLarnie, not the banker's daughter—in the near future.

Here, it will be seen, is a plot compounded of many familiar elements. But the compounding is well done. Mr. Anspacher has the feeling for the theater highly developed. His play has no loose ends and no dull moments. All the possible points are effectively made. In fact, of its kind it is a very good play indeed.

It is well acted. Mr. Calvert makes an admirable character sketch of Craigie, the too fond father, often wrong-headed and unjust, but sound as a bell at bottom, and except at the tragic moment of his idol's downfall, inexpressibly buoyant. Mr. Ernest Hendrie, as Craigie's crony Fergus, his conversations with whom are a series of huffs and reconciliations, is truly Scottish and delightfully grotesque. One has seen Miss Agnes Thomas in parts worthy of her talents, but that of the ancient and plain-spoken retainer, also Scottish, which is frankly a caricature; but she is very amusing. Mr. Francis Lister plays the difficult part of Thomas quite adequately. Miss Edith Olive is dignified, restrained and charming as Jeannie, torn by the feud of father and husband. Miss Margaret Vaughan makes a delicious mix of Harriett in the first act; at her second and more serious interview with Thomas she is not quite so good. Miss Marion Benham manages to make Rose—a mere child—sweet without being mawkish.

The individual character studies and the general interpretation of the company, markworthily in "Cathleen ni Houlihan" and "The Rising of the Moon," are full of zeal, passion and poetry. There are a clear-headedness and a sincerity about the whole thing that should appeal to the public, could the public be persuaded to forsake assembling for a night in the semi-circular rows of upholstered "stalls" of the Broadway houses and

## THE THEATER IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The profession of the actor in China is officially so despised that its stain lasts until the third generation. Where paid, actors are rewarded according to the importance of the rôles they play; the highest wage usually reaches between 500 and 700 francs a season. A very few are paid much more. Those charged with playing women's parts get the least of all; supernumeraries get about 1 franc per performance, which lasts ordinarily some five or six hours.

The realism of the Chinese stage, despite the numerous crude conventions to which it is compelled to have recourse, is by no means primitive. Great progress has been made in the meaningfulness of gesture and the variety and skill of facial expression. Yet certain conventions will hardly appeal to Westerners; such, for example, as the warrior painting his face green, white and red, much in the fashion of an Indian; the actor playing a divinity, an emperor or a ghost must likewise, in addition to special paintings, wear long beards. Generally the heads of the soldiers are adorned with a pair of huge horns. And, finally, should the actor play a thief or a pirate, his facial coloration is rigidly predetermined; it must show all the colors of the rainbow, and, more important still, his nose must be all white. It goes without saying that the player of emperors' parts must walk in a specially dignified manner, raising his feet high and strutting solemnly about.

As to the authors, they are for the most part actors, as was the case in the early history of the English-speaking theater. Rehearsals take two or three months. In regard to the advertisement of performances, there is this curious point to be noticed: No Chinese newspaper that thinks anything at all of its reputation would deign to insert a theatrical advertisement; private cards are sent to those interested. This newspaper inhibition results in an entire absence of press-agency, interviews, puffery and all the other amenities of occidental stage activity.

Dramatic productions are of two large classes: historical plays, in which history is as little respected as it is by the usual historical drama of any other nation, and farce. There is no doubt of the effect worked upon the public by scenes of equivocal nature. So that in one respect, at least, Kipling was wrong; for here East and West do meet, and Broadway stretches hands across the sea to Peking.

A large part of the theater public is made up of student play-lovers. Among these are genuine intellectuals, as well as wealthy mandarins and sons of the rich to whom the life of the stage is attractive. They alone, indeed, may fully appreciate the repertory and are ready to applaud all triumphs over stultifying traditions. Unlike the situation in most other nations, however, it is the masses for whom the plays are chiefly given and who are the sole support of them. Herein lies one of the most interesting attractions of the Chinese theater; it has undergone little or no foreign influence and caters with a single eye to its own peculiar constituency. And one must not leave out of this constituency the wealthy merchant or the retired business man, who here, at least, joins hands with the masses in his devotion to the theater.

Going to the theater is not, in China, the solemn function that it is so often made in western nations. The audience is thoroughly at ease and natural. There is much conversation, but the common folk are noted for paying greater attention than the elect and intellectuals who (again we are reminded of Elizabethan times and the French stage of the same age) exchange their impressions and criticisms aloud.

Plays are of various sorts, so far as representation is concerned; there is the drama given at the home of a wealthy patron; there is the play of the strolling actors. A curious detail about the public performances (recalling the present method of segregating women in the Jewish synagogue) is that the women must sit apart, behind a sort of curtained wall.

The repertory is largely composed of the medieval legacy of the Chinese theater; nevertheless there are scenes that are highly skillful in manipulation, interest and significance. The nation has produced no Shakespeare or Molière. Quantitatively the production of plays has been enormous; during the fourteenth century alone some 500 volumes were written. Documents previous to this era (that of the Youens) are not very authentic. Students of the evolution of the theater will be interested to note that, unlike the course of the stage in the European countries, the progress of Chinese drama was not connected with religion.

The latest play by the Italian dramatist, Luigi Pirandello, entitled "Tutto per Bene," and given by the company of Ruggero Ruggeri and Tilde Teldi, does not seem to add much to the author's reputation. Pirandello is slowly becoming recognized as one of the most original writers in Italy, with a Shavian touch, and not unfamiliar with the chief spirits of the post-Ibsenian drama; his dialogue, his plots, his outlook, are something so peculiar to him that the adjective Pirandellian is a fairly common word among Ital-

ian dramatic critics. His new drama, however, looks like a concession to the popular taste, in the older manner of Augier, Dumas, Sardou. There is little in the plot worth recounting, as it traverses the too familiar course of doubtful paternity and discovery at the "great" moment of the play; it is provided with the Bernstein scène-à-faire, or, as Italians are wont to call it, the "scena madre" (literally, mother scene) common to the stage pieces of Dario Niccodemi. Of course, since it is from the pen of Pirandello, it bears undoubted signs of its authorship, yet the plain-spoken, witty Marco Praga places an unerring finger upon its weak spots when he points out its lowered appeal. There has been not a little discussion about the illogical structure of the plot, and the author was sufficiently stirred to make reply through the public press, but does not seem to have convinced the dissenters.

## LENORMAND'S NEW DRAMA, "LES RATES"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mr. Lenormand is one of that little band of sincere workers who, rightly or wrongly, are endeavoring to give a definitely individual interpretation of certain aspects of existence. There is truly a strong movement, in spite of the decadence of the drama in France—a decadence which is sufficiently indicated in the mere titles of the successful plays at this moment—toward a renovation. It always happens in any renaissance that errors are committed. Mr. Lenormand's work is certainly not free from mistakes. It is impossible to deny the vigor of his touch and his profound pity for all who are unhappy; but there remains an impression of a gray philosophy after witnessing the performance of "Les Rates," which may be translated as "The Failures."

Nevertheless such pieces, which give us furiously to think, may have a salutary effect. The two principal characters have both failed to realize their ambitions, and are seized by a deep discontent. He is a dramatic author who has had one of his plays produced on a single occasion in a tiny theater, and after this brief flash of glory, a success without a tomorrow, he sinks back into a worse obscurity, having abandoned hope, the illusion which sustained him, the faith in his own genius. He is a raté.

She is an unhappy actress who has obtained several engagements in impossible plays, and who in consequence of her repeated failure is now without engagements. She too has lost that old belief in her own talent, and as there is among her resources nothing to replace the sentiment of ambition, life spreads before her a desolate desert. She also is a raté.

There takes possession of this couple a blank despair, that kind of despair which is not violent but which corrodes. They go from depth to depth. A tragic dénouement follows logically enough.

Mr. Lenormand displays a remarkable dramatic ability in giving, in a series of tableaux, the most significant passages in the life of these two persons. Behind the dramatist, however, one always recognizes the philosopher. The principal actors are Mr. Pitoëff, who has great ability, and Mary Klaff, who shows a delicate appreciation of nuances in the successive scenes of the descent.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Hail to Thee, Piedmont!"

High on the sharp peaks of the gleaming mountains  
Leaps the wild chamois, and the crashing ice-fall,  
Rained from the rocks of mighty lying glaciers.

Rolls through the forest:

But in the silence of diffused azure,  
Spreading his wings forth to the sun,  
The eagle  
Wheels in wide circles, in dark light  
and solemn,  
Slowly descending.

Hail to thee, Piedmont! Unto thee  
with music,  
Far off resounding, grave, and mixed  
with sorrow,  
Like the songs epic of thy valiant  
people.

Rivers are flowing.

Flow full and rapid and with rhythm  
daring,  
Even as thine hundred bold battalions  
come they,  
Down in the valley raying round with  
glory.

Villa and city:

Ancient Aosta who the walls of Caesar  
Wears as a mantle, in the Alpine gate-  
way

Raising above her medieval halls the  
Arch of Augustus;

Biella 'twixt mountains and the green  
plain lying,  
Lying and looking on the fruitful  
valley,  
Boasting of arms, of ploughshares and  
of chimneys

Hot with their labor.

Patient and strong, Cuneo, farther  
smiling

Gentle Mondovi on the sloping hill-  
side;

Then Aleramo 'mid her fields exultant,  
Castles and vineyards;

And from Superga in the choir re-  
joicing

Of the vast range of Alps the royal  
Turin

Crowned, victorious, and beside her  
Asti.

City republic.

—From "Piedmont," by Giosue Carducci,  
translated by Maud Holland.

## The Community's Good

The good of the whole community  
can be promoted only by advancing  
the good of each of the members com-  
posing it.—Jay.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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## Versatility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
CERTAIN individuals turn with  
readiness and grace to new tasks  
or occupations, and are apt therefore  
to be the admiration of human society.  
—Indeed not only the admiration but  
even the envy, since the human mind  
is so limited in outlook that it is as-  
tonished at what seems to it the spec-  
tacle of more than two or three ex-  
cellent qualities manifest together.  
Those who combine such qualities are  
said to be versatile, and are considered  
to be especially favored of a God who  
apparently deals out sparingly to His  
children from His abundance. To the  
human mind, not to be versatile is a  
rule which it accepts resignedly as one  
of the normalities of what it calls  
human nature.

Such a limited outlook did not blind  
the emancipated Paul, who exposed its  
fallacy when he wrote joyfully to the  
Philippians: "I can do all things  
through Christ which strengtheneth  
me." Paul spoke of withstanding tor-  
turous trials and persecutions, many  
and various, but always he bore wit-  
ness that he could do all that was de-  
manded of him. So proved he the  
power of the Christ, Truth, to free hu-  
man capacity, and so, eighteen cen-  
turies later, proved Mary Baker Eddy,  
Discoverer and Founder of Christian  
Science.

On page 385 of her book, "Science  
and Health with Key to the Scrip-  
tures," Mrs. Eddy gives to him who  
reads a message revolutionary to hu-  
man systems: "Whatever it is your  
duty to do, you can do without harm  
to yourself." In these statements of  
Paul, and of Mrs. Eddy, there opens  
for those who strive to understand  
them the door to real versatility. What  
is it but the latent fear either of harm  
to oneself or others, or of lack of  
strength or ability to succeed, that  
stifles most impulses to ventures seem-  
ingly new? And what is it but the  
mastery of fear of consequences, and  
the assurance of strength to win, that  
has made mankind plumb the sea,  
fathom the air, and circle the globe  
with many wonders of great useful-  
ness? Only, however, when such mas-  
tery proceeds upon the understanding  
of Principle, God, who alone is All-  
power, can it be enduring and ap-  
plicable to every department of en-  
deavor. Only when a man learns that  
all that performs is the one, infinite,  
divine Mind, real consciousness, or God,  
whom the compound idea, man, reflects  
as infinite, perfect, spiritual activity,  
does he find freedom to achieve in  
"fresh fields and pastures new," and  
thereby to attain infinite variety of  
spiritual achievement in the way best  
suited to his individual development.

The sincere student of Christian Sci-  
ence is proving daily for himself what  
versatility really is. He knows that  
"with God all things are possible," and  
that "the government shall be upon his  
shoulder," and that therefore when  
new demand for activity presents it-  
self, it constitutes simply one added  
opportunity for him to reflect infinite  
intelligence. He will beware of the  
subtle suggestion, that wolf in sheep's  
clothing, that would whisper that he  
does not have to reflect all of the  
divinely active Mind, and that he can  
content himself with manifesting those  
qualities of infinite Mind that have al-  
ready been proved to him. Certainly  
he will be content with, and unceas-  
ingly grateful for every step in the  
continued unfolding of the infinity of  
the kingdom of heaven; but for him to  
attempt to limit that unfolding would  
be to deny the spiritual fact of Life and  
of God's spiritual creation, and to set  
himself up as a creator hedging about  
with "Thou shalt nots" the limitless  
possibilities of divine reflection.

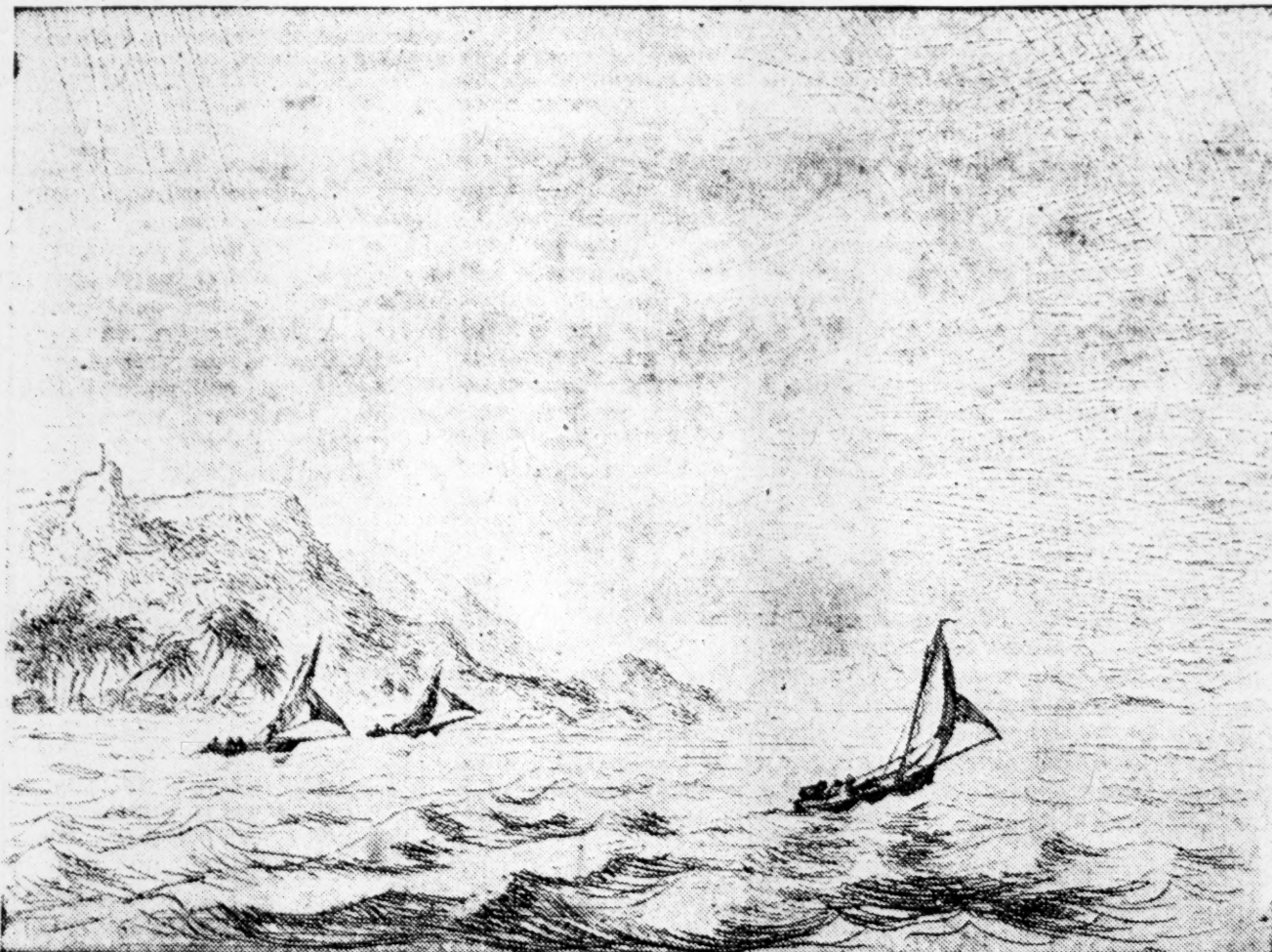
Certainly there are "diversities of  
gifts." To Paul's testimony on this point  
Mary Baker Eddy adds that axiomatic  
declaration in Christian Science: "All  
is infinite Mind and its infinite mani-  
festation, for God is All-in-all." (Sci-  
ence and Health, page 468.) But  
for the student of Christian Science to  
accept a limit to the unfolding of this  
"infinite manifestation" would be to  
reason falsely that the compound, un-  
limited idea, man, could be made up of  
limitation; that infinity could be an  
aggregate of finities; and that the oneness  
of Spirit could be subdivided in  
reflection. Such a suggestion, once  
bared and brought to light, must be in-  
stantly repudiated by the student of  
Christian Science, who is learning  
through deliverance from evil the  
essential oneness of God as All-in-all.

Since there is one perfect, infinite  
Mind completely reflected, all there  
really is for a man to do can be ac-  
complished. There can be no endeavor,  
difficult, remote, untried, to the divine  
Principle, which is the law of the only  
real success.—Flawless reflection of  
Mind. What then becomes of the  
fancied idol of versatility? The stu-  
dent of Christian Science knows that  
versatility is not a human attribute to  
be attached to one or a handful of hu-  
man beings in a world barren of per-  
fection. He knows that versatility is  
not to be possessed through heredity,  
chance, the "gift of God" to one more  
than to another, or through the su-  
preme effort of ambitious human will.  
What he does know is that "the law of  
the Spirit of Life in Christ Jesus," of  
which Paul wrote to the Romans, when  
understood, breaks human limitation  
and releases capacity for expression  
wherever and however the need for it  
may be manifest.

Whether his work seems to be heal-  
ing the sick, reforming the sinner, or  
applying his understanding of divine  
Principle to business, professional, or  
domestic affairs, a man will be joy-  
fully aware that his understanding of  
the Christ-man heals any sense of

wrong endeavor, replacing it with  
buoyancy, spontaneity and certain suc-  
cess. Called to new fields, he will no  
more think of limiting his capacity for  
demonstration there than he would  
think of calling God finite. Because  
God, Principle, is infinite and man is  
His reflection, the demonstration of  
what man is, is limitless, not to be  
circumscribed. The ability to prove this  
limitless possibility of man in divine  
Science constitutes true versatility.

There had never been in the village  
such a garden as this of Evelina.



"In the Trade Winds, West Indies," from the etching by Lester G. Hornby

## The West Indies

Stretching in a vast semi-circle, from  
Florida to the tip of South America,  
lies the archipelago known as the West  
Indies.

With marvelous climate, their shores  
washed by the bluest of blue seas, ever  
swept by the refreshing trade winds,  
luxuriant beyond words, inexpressibly  
beautiful, and varying in character  
from awe-inspiring, rugged masses of  
blue-hued mountains to low-lying sandy  
islands, the West Indies afford interests  
and attractions to suit every taste.

No two are alike; each possesses an  
individuality, a charm, a fascination all  
its own. If you seek quiet and rest,  
there are spots in these lovely isles  
where time has stood still for centu-  
ries; if fond of history and memories  
of the brave... deeds of the past, you  
will find interest a plenty in the An-  
tilles.

Perhaps the very diversity in the  
West Indies is their greatest charm,  
for the people are as varied as the  
scenery and climate of their island  
homes. Spanish, French, Dutch, British—  
each island reflects, in a measure,  
the characteristics of its mother coun-  
try and the customs, habits, language,  
and ways of each are adhered to most  
tenaciously.—A. Hyatt Verrill in "The  
Book of the West Indies."

## The Garden Behind the Hedge

On the south a high arbor-vita  
hedge separated Evelina's garden from  
the road. The hedge was so high that  
when the school-children lagged by,  
and the secrets behind it fired them  
with more curiosity than those be-  
tween their battered book covers, the  
tallest of them by stretching up on  
tiptoe could not peer over. And so  
they were driven to childish en-  
gineering feats, and would set to work  
and pick away sprigs of the arbor-vita  
with their little fingers, and make  
peep-holes—but small ones, that Eve-  
lina might not discern them. Then  
they would thrust their pink faces  
into the hedge, and the enduring fra-  
grance of it would come to their nos-  
trils like a gust of aromatic breath  
from the mouth of the northern winds,  
and peer into Evelina's garden as  
through the green tubes of vernal  
telescopes.

Then suddenly hollyhocks, blooming  
in rank and file, seemed to be march-  
ing upon them like platoons of sol-  
diers, with detonations of color that  
dazzled their peeping eyes; and, in-  
deed, the whole garden seemed charg-  
ing with its mass of riotous bloom upon  
the hedge. They could scarcely take  
in details of marigold and phlox and  
pinks and London-roses and cocks-  
combs, and prince's-feathers waving  
overhead like standards.

Before the hedge grew so high Eve-  
lina could be seen at work in her gar-  
den. She was often stooping over the  
flower-beds in the early morning when  
the village was first astir, and she  
moved among them with her watering-  
pot in the twilight—a shadowy figure  
that might, from her grace and her  
constancy to the flowers, have been  
Flora herself.

As the years went on, the arbor-vita  
hedge got each season a new growth  
and waxed taller, until Evelina could  
no longer be seen above it. That was  
an annoyance to people, because the  
quiet mystery of her life kept their

## The West Indies

curiosity alive, until it was in a con-  
stant struggle, as it were, with the  
green luxuriance of the hedge.  
"John Darby had ought to trim that  
hedge," they said. They accosted him  
in the street. . . . But he only made a  
surly grunting response, intelligible  
to himself alone, and passed on. He  
was an Englishman, and had lived in  
the Squire's family since he was a  
boy. . . .

## A Noble Nation

Methinks I see in my mind a noble  
and puissant nation rousing herself  
like a strong man after sleep, and  
shaking her invincible locks. Me-  
thinks I see her as an eagle mewing  
her mighty youth, and kindling  
her undazzled eyes at the full  
midday beam; purging and unscaling  
her long-abused sight at the fountain  
itself of heavenly radiance; while the

whole noise of timorous and flocking  
birds, with those also that love the  
twilight, flutter about, amazed at  
what she means, and in their envious  
gabble would prognosticate a year of  
seets and schisms.

What should ye do then, should ye  
suppress all this flowery crop of  
knowledge and new light sprung up  
and yet springing daily in this city?  
Should ye set an oligarchy of twelve  
engrossers over it, to bring a famine  
upon our minds again, when we shall  
know nothing but what is measured  
to us by their bushel? Believe it,  
Lords and Commons! they who coun-  
sel ye to such a suppressing, do as  
good as bid ye suppress yourselves;  
and I will soon show how. If it be  
desired to know the immediate cause  
of all this free writing and free  
speaking, there cannot be assigned a  
truer than your own mild, and free,  
and humane government; it is the lib-  
erty, Lords and Commons, which your  
own valorous and happy counsels  
have purchased us; liberty which is  
the nurse of all great wits; this is  
that which hath rarified and enlight-  
ened our spirits like the influence of  
heaven; this is that which hath en-  
franchised, enlarged, and lifted up  
our apprehensions degrees above them-  
selves. Ye cannot make us now less  
capable, less knowing, less eagerly  
pursuing of the truth, unless ye first  
make yourselves, that made us so, less  
the lovers, less the founders of our  
true liberty. We can grow ignorant  
again, brutish, formal, and slavish, as  
ye found us; but you then must first  
become that which ye cannot be, op-  
pressive, arbitrary, and tyrannous, as  
they were from whom ye have freed  
us. That our hearts are now more  
capacious, our thoughts more erected  
to the search and expectation of great-  
est and exactest things, is the issue of  
your own virtue propagated in us; ye  
cannot suppress that. . . . And who  
shall then stick closest to ye and ex-  
cite others? Not he who takes up  
arms for coat and conduct, and his  
four nobles of Danegelt. Although I  
dispraise not the defence of just im-  
munities, yet love my peace better, if  
that were all. Give me the liberty to  
know, to utter, and to argue freely  
according to conscience, above all lib-  
erties.—From "Areopagitica" by John  
Milton.

## Beethoven and Art

To a Little Girl  
Toplitz, 17th July, 1812.  
My dear good Emilie, my dear Friend:  
I am sending a late answer to your  
letter. . . . Do not snatch the laurel  
wreaths from Handel, Haydn, Mozart;  
they are entitled to them; as yet I am  
not.

Your pocket-book shall be preserved  
among the other tokens of the esteem  
of many men, which I do not deserve.

Continue, do not only practise art,  
but get at the very heart of it; this  
it deserves. . . . If, my dear Emilie,  
you at any time wish to know some-  
thing, write without hesitation to me.  
The true artist is not proud, he un-  
fortunately sees that art has no  
limits; he feels darkly how far he is  
from the goal; and though he may be  
admired by others, he is sad not to  
have reached that point to which his  
better genius only appears as a dis-  
tant guiding sun. I would, perhaps,  
rather come to you and your people,  
than to many rich folk who display in-  
ward poverty. If one day I should  
come to H, I will come to you, to  
your house; I know no other excel-  
lencies in man than those which cause  
him to rank among better men; where  
I find this, there is my home.

If you wish, dear Emilie, to write  
to me, only address straight here  
where I shall be still for the next four  
weeks, or to Vienna; it is all one.  
Look upon me as your friend, and as  
the friend of your family.

Ludwig v. Beethoven,  
—From "The Letters of Ludwig van  
Beethoven," by Dr. A. C. Kallischer,  
translated by J. S. Shedlock, B.A.

## "I Stared Into the Sky"

I climbed a hill as light fell short,  
And rooks came home in scramble sort,  
And filled the trees and flapped and  
fought

And sang themselves to sleep;  
An owl from nowhere with no sound  
Swung by and soon was nowhere  
found.

I heard him calling half-way round,  
Holloing loud and deep;  
A pair of stars, faint pins of light,  
Then many a star, sailed into sight,  
And all the stars, the flower of night,  
Were round me at a leap.

To tell how still the valleys lay  
I heard a watchdog miles away,  
And bells of distant sheep.  
I heard no more of bird or bell,  
The moon fell in a slumber fell,  
I stared into the sky.

As wondering men have always done  
Since beauty and the stars were one,  
Though none so hard as I.  
—From "The Song of Honor," by  
Ralph Hodgson.

## Jovial Autumn

Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,  
Comes jovial on.  
—J. Thomson.

## The Enchanting Marmouset

We were in the Marmouset at the  
moment—the most enchanting of all  
Normandy inns. Lemois was busy  
himself about the table, selecting his  
best linen and china—an old Venetian  
altar cloth and some Nancy ware—re-  
placing the candles in the hanging  
chandelier, and sorting the silver and  
glass. Every one of my expected  
guests was personally known to him;  
some of them for years. All had  
shared his hospitality, and each and  
every one appreciated its rare value.  
Nothing was too good for them, and  
nothing should be left undone which  
would add to their comfort.

I had just helped him light the first  
blaze in the big baronial fireplace, an  
occupation I revel in, for to me the  
kindling of a fire is the gathering of  
half a dozen friends together, each log  
nudging his neighbor, the cheer of  
good comradeship warming them all.

try King Arms you knew on the  
Thames, with its swinging sign, horse-  
block, and the rest of it; nor the queer  
sixteenth-century tavern in that Dutch  
town on the Maas, with its high wains-  
coting, leaded window-panes, and  
porcelain stove set out with pewter  
flagons—not that kind of an inn at all.

This one bolsters up one corner of a  
quaint little town in Normandy; is  
faced by walls of somber gray stone  
loop-holed with slits of windows,  
topped by a row of dormers, with here  
and there a chimney, and covers an  
area as large as a city block, the only  
break in its monotony being an arched  
gate-way in which swing a pair of big  
iron-bound doors. These are always  
open, giving the passer-by a glimpse  
of the court within.

Spread out before you lies a  
flower-choked yard flanked about on  
three sides by a chain of moss-  
encrusted, red-tiled, seesaw roofs, all  
out of plumb. Below, snug under the  
eaves, runs a long go-as-you-please  
corridor, dodging into a dozen or more  
bedrooms. Below this again, . . . stag-  
gers a basement from which peer out  
windows of stained glass protected by  
Spanish grills of polished iron, their  
leaded panes blinking in the sunshine,  
while in and out, up the door-jambs,  
over the lintels, along the rain-spouts,  
even to the top of the ridge-poles of  
the wavy, red-tiled roofs, thousands of  
blossoms and tangled vines are run-  
ning riot.

And this is not all. Close beside  
you stands a fuchsia-covered, shingle-  
hooded, Norman well, and a little way  
off a quaint kiosk roofed with flower-  
ing plants, and near by a great lichen-  
covered bust of Louis VI, to say noth-  
ing of dozens of white chairs and  
settees grouped against a background  
of flaring reds and brilliant greens.  
And then . . . you follow the daring  
flight of a giant feather-blown clematis  
in a clear leap from the ground, its  
topmost tendrils throttling the  
dormers.

Even then your surprises are not  
over. You have yet to be in-  
troduced to our jewel of a dining-  
room, the "Marmouset," opening flat  
to the ground and hidden behind a  
carved oak door mounted in ham-  
mered iron; a low-ceilinged, Venetian-  
beamed room, with priceless furniture,  
tapestries, and fittings—chairs, tables,  
wainscoting of carved oak surmounted  
by Spanish leather; quaint andirons,  
mirrors, arms, cabinets, silver, glass,  
and china; all of them genuine and  
most of them rare, for Lemois, our  
landlord, has searched the Continent  
from end to end.—F. Hopkinson Smith  
in "The Arm-Chair at the Inn."

## In the South Seas

I have watched the morning break  
in many quarters of the world; it has  
been certainly one of the chief joys  
of my existence, and the dawn that I  
saw with most emotion shone upon  
the bay of Anaho. The mountains  
abruptly overhang the port with every  
variety of surface and of inclination,  
lawn, cliff, and forest. Not one of  
these but wore its proper tint of  
saffron, of sulphur, of the clove, and  
of the rose. The luster was like that  
of satin; on the lighter hues there  
seemed to float an efflorescence; a  
solemn bloom appeared on the more  
dark. The light itself was the ordinary  
light of morning, colorless and clean;

And a roaring fire it was when I had  
piled high the logs, swept the hearth,  
and made it ready for the choice  
spirits who were to share it with me.  
For years we have had our outings—  
or rather our "in-tings" before it—  
red-letter days for us. . . .

And now a word about the Inn it-  
self—even before I tell you of the  
Arm-Chair or the man who sat in it  
or the others of the clan who listened  
and talked back.

Not the low-pitched, smothered-in-

and on this ground of jewels, pen-  
cilled out the least detail drawing.  
Meanwhile, around the hamlet, under  
the palms, where the blue shadow  
lingered, the red coals of cocoa husk  
and the light trails of smoke betrayed  
the awakening business of the day;  
along the beach men and women, lads  
and lasses, were returning from the  
bath in bright raiment, red and blue  
and green, such as we delighted to see  
in the colored little pictures of our  
childhood; and presently the sun had  
cleared the eastern hill, and the glow  
of the day was over all.

The glow continued and increased,  
the business, from the main part,  
ceased before it had begun. Twice in  
the day there was a certain stir of  
shepherding along the seaward hills.  
At times a canoe went out. . . . At  
times a woman or two languidly filled  
a basket in the cotton patch. At times  
a pipe would sound out of the shadows  
of a house, ringing the changes on its  
three notes, with an effect like "Que  
le jour me dure" repeated endlessly.  
Or at times across a corner of the  
bay, two natives might communicate  
in the Marquesan manner with con-  
ventional whistlings. All else was  
asleep and silence. . . .

My favorite haunt was opposite the  
hamlet, where was a landing in a cove  
under a lianaed cliff. The beach was  
lined with palms and a tree called  
the purao, something between a fig  
and mulberry in growth, and bearing  
a flower like a great yellow poppy  
with a maroon heart. In places rocks  
encroached upon the sand; the beach  
could be all submerged; and the surf  
would bubble warmly as high as to  
my knees, and play with cocoa-nut  
husks as our more homely ocean plays  
with wreck and wrack and bottles.  
As the reflux drew down, marvels of  
color and design streamed between  
my feet; which I would grasp at, miss,  
or seize; now to find them what they  
promised, shells to grace a cabinet or  
be set in gold upon a lady's finger;  
now to catch only "maka" of colored  
sand, pounded fragments and pebbles,  
that, as soon as they were dry, became  
as dull and homely as the flints upon  
a garden path. I have toiled in this  
childish pleasure for hours in the  
strong sun, conscious of my incurable  
ignorance; but too keenly pleased to  
be ashamed. Meanwhile, the black-  
bird (or his tropical understudy)  
would be fluting in the thickets over-  
head.—From "In the South Seas," by  
Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Economy and Empire

As much wisdom may be expended  
on a private economy as on an empire,  
and as much wisdom may be drawn  
from it.—Emerson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Mexican Invitation

THE real interests of any one nation are, of course, very closely connected in one way or another with those of every other nation. No government can, therefore, rightly desire to be indifferent to its neighbors. The statement of General Obregon, addressed to Americans in Mexico and Mexicans in the United States, is a recognition of this fact. If the new government to be established in Mexico can fulfill the promise of this statement, it will have largely solved the Mexican difficulties of the last few years. "The new Government of Mexico," the statement declares, "realizes that, irrespective of political parties, political preference, or politicians, or of the results of the coming national elections in the United States, Mexico must establish, maintain, and protect the friendship of the American Government and the American people." The whole declaration, in fact, shows a determination that the right kind of neighborliness shall be maintained between the two nations.

During the last few years of turmoil, the United States has been very patient. Continued disturbances just outside a nation's door cannot but be the occasion for concern. No one nation lives wholly to itself. Its various activities, whether of harmonious commerce or of internal dissension, are bound to be of interest to every other nation with which it comes into relationship. A thorough interchange of activity on a permanently right basis is possible only as each country, including all its inhabitants, considers its relation to the rest of the world. For the understanding of this fact there must be a continuous propaganda of education. It is significant that General Obregon recognizes education as Mexico's greatest need. The United States will be content to be patient if a very thorough system of education, in every sense of the word, is actually inaugurated. This system, to be satisfactory, must include whole-hearted encouragement of a right attitude toward Mexico's neighbors. It can be successful only as the new government itself turns completely away from the methods and aims of the last decade of disturbance.

Much discussion of Mexican difficulties has tended to exaggerate racial and national differences in characteristics, rather than to point out what aims and interests are and should be identical. In any improvement in conditions, just what is nearest right in the seeming circumstances will have to be carefully considered; but this does not mean that circumstances that are wrong will have to be tolerated and perpetuated. Each wrong tendency can be counteracted through the determination of a really stable government to bring about genuine progress. The new régime in Mexico can fulfill its promises by bringing the whole country to a realization of the fact that its true interests and qualities must be identical with those of every other progressive nation.

David Jayne Hill, writing of "American World Policies," has recently said: "Arbitrary power knows no law. Those who represent such power see in law what it is, their persistent enemy. Such men—statesmen, demagogues, and class protagonists—seek for colleagues and alliances, as the necessary aids to the execution of their private policies. They are anxious to engage in their adventures, and to incriminate by partnership the innocent, the unsuspecting, and the inexperienced. For this they shelter their designs by professions of virtue, loyalty, and devotion to high ideals. But the test may always be applied, if there is a disposition to apply it. In its international application the formula is: What relies of imperialism are you ready to abandon? Are you ready to accept, without qualification, a body of law based on universally received axioms of equity, axioms which you impose upon your own nationals in all their civil and criminal relations?" Though these questions were stated in an address that dealt largely with the readjustment necessary after the world war, they are equally applicable to the affairs of Mexico. If the new government in Mexico is to succeed, it will have to be more than a military régime, one revolutionary force following another. It will have to work out a system of real order on the basis of law, as Mr. Hill wisely shows. Mere maneuvers of military policy will not suffice.

Though the United States and the world generally will welcome General Obregon's invitation, intended to "throw open to Americans, and to American capital, all lanes of commerce and industry, as well as social life, in Mexico," the invitation will, of course, be accepted only by degrees, only in proportion as Mexico proves itself worthy of engaging in a free exchange of activity. It is one thing to issue a pleasant public document, and quite another to insure real progress on the basis of the stated program. The new government in Mexico is to be encouraged in the proving of its sincerity; but it is to be encouraged by a firm insistence, on the part of all concerned, that merely arbitrary power shall give way to a real system of law. The establishment of this in Mexico will, of course, require sustained effort; but it is certainly time for Mexico to prove capable of sustained effort in every right direction. All the energy that for ten years has been expended on revolution and intrigue would accomplish tremendous improvements if only it were properly applied. The Mexicans, like every one else, must learn that it is much more satisfactory to be engaged in constructive activity than in any form of destruction. As soon as they settle down in any measure to constructive cooperation, the rest of the world will be ready to accept their invitation for an interchange of activities.

### A Permanent World's Fair

THE scheme for a permanent World's Fair in Paris seems likely to be brought, after all, to a successful completion. All difficulties are rapidly being overcome, and there appears to be a likelihood that work will soon commence on the *Marché du Monde* at Passy. The

proposal is, of course, to construct, in the suburb of Passy, a building sufficiently large to allow of the exhibition of goods from all parts of the world. To this exhibition, it is hoped, buyers will resort from all quarters, thus establishing in Paris a great world's trade center.

One of the chief objections to the project which has had to be overcome has been that raised by those who contended that France was by no means ready to launch out into such a vast trade development. It has been insisted that the French manufacturer is still a long way behind his pre-war output, and that attention should be concentrated on an effort to rehabilitate French industry to the point it had previously attained, before making any attempt to branch out in other directions. Such an argument, to say the least of it, is not convincing. In the first place, a building like the one it is proposed to erect at Passy, and an organization such as it is proposed to establish, will not be completed within a few weeks or months. Indeed, it will probably be nearly three years before the World's Fair can well be open for business. By that time, it may reasonably be expected France will have overtaken the most of her present arrears in trade and industry, and will be perfectly ready for new developments. French industry, indeed, has long needed something of this kind. The French manufacturer is notoriously conservative, not only as to his methods of advertising, and so forth, but as to the machinery he uses. Nothing, perhaps, would tend to broaden his outlook, and enable him better to keep abreast of the most advanced developments along industrial lines than the establishment of such a permanent exhibition as it is proposed to create at Passy.

Another contention which had to be overcome was that the establishment of a permanent World's Fair in Paris would tend to increase the imports from other countries rather than increase French exports. The promoters of the World's Fair, however, have, it is well come to note, taken the wider view that the best trade development all around is secured by what may be called the pooling of ideas. As to the fitness of Paris for such an exhibition, Paris is peculiarly in the center of things, not only for the old world but for the new. The establishment of a great international clearing house on the banks of the Seine will, therefore, not only benefit France, but trade and industry throughout the world.

### Labor and a Third Party

PROBABLY no better basis for a third party union against Republicans and Democrats in the United States could be stated than that which was set forth in Allen McCurdy's keynote speech at the opening of the convention of the third party enthusiasts in Chicago. In going straight to the economic situation, and declaring that abolition of economic privilege is a prerequisite to political and social well-being in this country, the third party spokesman makes a statement which will not fail to attract the interested attention of thousands of American voters, including, without doubt, great numbers who, in spite of this interest, are not yet ready to abandon the old parties. Such men may even feel, as strongly as do the third party enthusiasts, that neither of the old parties offers this year much hope that this special privilege will be modified or withdrawn. But the apparent reluctance to break away from party affiliations that have become habitual makes it all the more evident that the question with respect to the third party is not so much whether they can state what the country needs in the way of reform as it is whether they will be able to convince any considerable proportion of the electorate that the third party could, if placed in power, effect the reforms which they declare to be necessary. So many special groups, each with its special theory as to what will bring everybody more comfort and more happiness, are apparent in this third party gathering, as to raise a doubt if such different elements can effect a real union.

Apparently the Labor group is the key to this third party situation. There is, to be sure, a grand division within the ranks of the Labor representatives themselves. That is to say, the Labor men in this third party convention represent only a minority of organized Labor in the United States. The majority still hold to the Gompers notion that they can advantage more by refraining from party organization and using their political strength as a hammer to beat the metal of the old parties into the shapes that are most pleasing to them. The minority, radical, of course, incline to the idea that the time is ripe for Labor to form a party of its own. It is on this basis that the minority are represented in this third party movement; therefore they must end by dominating the movement, apparently, else they will have sacrificed their main purpose of giving Labor a party form and name. For the sake of the broad conception of all this, however, it must not be forgotten that certain leaders of the railroad bodies, affiliated with the Labor majority in the country, have within the last few days allowed themselves to be quoted as inclining, also, to accept the view that the time is ripe for the formation of a Labor party. Their statements would seem to indicate that the Labor majority may be crumbling, with the effect of increasing the mass of minority opinion. But apparently no change in the general Labor view is likely to come swiftly enough to make the majority of American Labor an active factor in third-party developments just yet.

At this writing it looks as if the third party agitation would go farther in the direction of stating the case for all who believe that economic reform is the country's real need, than in the direction of providing candidates whom such believers will be willing everywhere to support. This country is, on the whole, a middle-of-the-road country, and its great reforms are not precipitated by conventions of its more radical thinkers. That is why the attitude of the Labor majority is actually of greater moment than the acts of the Chicago conventions now sitting. Many radical groups have laid down theories for combating what has come to be known as "intrenched privilege" in this country. None of them, however, have come nearer to successful combat with it than has the Labor majority. That majority has long been so well organized

as to be able to make itself fairly effective in action. More recently, it has shown a rather remarkable tendency to make itself effective in leadership. It has begun to analyze the economic situation constructively, opposing its theories of economic liberty to the older theories of economic privilege in a manner that is essentially new. Without much question this sort of thing has been arousing an interest in organized Labor amongst great bodies of people who are feeling a new helplessness in their lack of organization. If American Labor should follow the logic of its budding leadership, it would in time have a political party of its own. But will it? The question becomes of increasing interest for many others besides those included within the ranks of the Labor unions.

### The New Canadian Premier

ONE of the results of the war, in Canada as in other countries, was the extraordinarily complete test it made of public men. Sooner or later, as the war progressed, the man who was a really effective worker came to the front, and found an ever-fuller opportunity to serve. The new Canadian Premier is one of these men. For although the Hon. Arthur Meighen was already well on the way to a successful political career when the great war broke out, six years ago, still, it was during the war that he earned that confidence and respect from his colleagues, and from Canadians as a whole, which has caused his succession to Sir Robert Borden in the premiership to be received with such general satisfaction.

Mr. Meighen brings to his high office the experience of a varied and active career. A native of Perth, in the Province of Ontario, he was brought up on a farm, and educated at the University of Toronto, where he graduated with honors in mathematics. Upon leaving college, he taught for some time at the Collegiate Institute at Caledonia, but subsequently gave up his post and went into business in Winnipeg. Finally, he took up the study of law, was called to the bar in 1903, and five years later was elected to the Canadian House of Commons as member for Portage la Prairie. He has been reelected at all the general elections since.

Mr. Meighen is, of course, a Conservative, and when his party came into power in 1911, under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, it was not long before the member for Portage la Prairie found himself in office. In 1913 he was appointed Solicitor-General. Two years later he became a Privy Councillor and Secretary of State, and, two years later still, Minister of the Interior. During the years of the war and since the armistice Mr. Meighen has been intrusted, from time to time, with legislative work of very first importance, calling for the utmost skill and resourcefulness.

It is particularly welcome to find that the new Premier is to have the support of Sir Thomas White. Sir Thomas, who was acting Premier during Sir Robert Borden's recent absence, was, of course, generally regarded as Sir Robert's natural successor, and, indeed, the first choice actually did rest upon him. He had the support of more members of the Cabinet than had Mr. Meighen, as he was generally regarded as being more likely than the member for Portage la Prairie to promote a reconciliation between the "solid Quebec" and the rest of Canada. The man who was credited with being one of the chief promoters of conscription, during the war, with being largely responsible for many war-time restrictions, and for the election acts so unpopular in certain quarters, was evidently regarded by some members of the Cabinet as a Minister with a policy too strongly defined to bring about such a reconciliation with Quebec, no matter how much he might desire to do so. Sir Thomas White, however, whilst pledging himself to support whoever might be chosen, could not see his way to accepting office himself. The ultimate choice, therefore, fell upon Mr. Meighen.

### The Monadnock Country

PEOPLE living near other mountains may be as fond of them as those abiding in southwestern New Hampshire are of Mt. Monadnock, but for these, and for other persons familiar with the section it dominates, this beautiful eminence has a singular charm. Monadnock is not a very great mountain, even for New England, although it is the highest in New Hampshire, until the White Mountains are reached. But not all of a mountain's beauty is in its height, by any means, and much of this one's unquestionable impressiveness, both from the summit and from the plain, is due to its isolation from others of a sort to compete with it. No doubt this aloofness from other heights is partly why Emerson fancied he heard the mountain saying:

Every morn I lift my head,  
See New England underspread,  
South from Saint Lawrence to the Sound,  
From Katskill east to the sea-bound.  
Anchored fast for many an age,  
I await the bard and sage.  
Who, in large thoughts, like fair pearl-seed,  
Shall string Monadnock like a bead.

Many a poet has written of the beauties and traditions of Monadnock, which apparently took its name from association with the Monadnock Indians, and many artists have painted it from various points of view. Probably this detached member of the White Mountain group, for such it is regarded by geologists, although it is a hundred miles or so from Mt. Washington, is most imposing when seen from the west. One of the very best places to appreciate its beauties of outline and color, from the railroad, is just before the train, moving northward, stops at the little town of Troy. This point also, perhaps, marks the nearest approach the railroad makes to Monadnock, and it is from Troy that most of the hundreds of people who climb the mountain during a summer season begin the ascent. But the route from Troy is more precipitous and taxing to the sightseer than the longer one leading from Dublin. This little town, by the way, is quite an aristocrat among its somewhat primitive neighbors, for many distinguished people, including a number of ambassadors from other countries, have spent their summers there in recent years. Its chief attractions, no doubt, are those of the mountain and of Lake Monadnock, together with its altitude, Dublin being one of the highest

towns in the Granite State. Other villages and farming sections, lying close to the foot of the mountain, likewise profit by its popularity among nature lovers, especially Fitzwilliam and Jaffrey, both of which are on hills of considerable height. The seventy-five miles between the mountain and Boston are covered with ease, by railway or motor car, and visitors come for winter sports as well as for the scenery, the pure air, and the rustic life in summer.

From the north Monadnock presents a beautiful, symmetrical peak, which forms the chief feature of the landscape from the hills of many an isolated town. There are choice views of the slopes as well as the summit from Keene, which is a few miles to the north, and is the only city near Mt. Monadnock. As Keene is the commercial center for the large number of people who spend their summers among the hills and lakes hereabout, so the mountain is one of the attractions of this pleasant country seat which the author of "The Man Without a Country" used to mention as the typical American city. From Keene, residents, visitors, and travelers, at least from spring until late in the fall, are always going to Mt. Monadnock for a day's jaunt. From the top, more than 3000 feet above the sea-level, the view is remarkably fine and far-reaching, again for the reason that this mountain stands alone. On a clear day, one sees, besides many near-by villages, lakes, and streams, Mt. Wachusett, perhaps forty miles to the southwest, in Massachusetts; Mt. Ascutney, about as far to the northwest, across the Connecticut River in Vermont; the White Mountains away beyond; and, as hinted in the poem just quoted from, far to the east, a glimpse of the Atlantic Ocean. The glimpse thus afforded of the sea, very likely, has been the first enjoyed by many a man and boy of the Monadnock country, and, for some, perhaps it has been the only one.

### Editorial Notes

WHILE various elements in the world's politics would assert that China is chaotic, it is possible to gain some idea as to how chaotic that country is by reference to a news item which narrates the establishment of a permanent Chinese aerial mail service. On its first voyage, recently, the post office aeroplane carried fifteen passengers and mails from Peking to Tientsin. More of this kind of "chaos" would seem to be a good thing.

IF THE columns of The New Textile Worker are representative of textile workers generally, it is apparent that this class in industry is looking forward to a large increase in the number of arriving immigrants, whenever ships enough are available to bring over all who are eager to enter the United States. The textile workers are, of course, not alone in this expectation. But it is interesting to take note that they see the need of a certain sort of Americanization for the new immigrants, based on the expectation that, as usual, a large proportion of the new arrivals will immediately be absorbed by the textile industry. What the textile workers wish, therefore, is to get hold of the new workers before the employers get hold of them. They wish to make sure that the new arrivals shall not prove to be the "cheap and docile" sort, such as they assume the textile employers to be looking for. Americanization of the sort contemplated by the textile workers obviously means the inculcating of those ideas that would bring the immigrants to seek immediately what is known as "the American standard of living," a quest which has made of some of the textile workers, themselves recent immigrants, ardent fighters for improved conditions in the shops and mills. So far as The New Textile Worker indicates, however, the aim of those for whom it speaks is rather to avoid fighting for improved conditions, but to teach the newcomers, instead, to work for improvements through the medium of the labor organizations.

IN GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts, just at the present time, there is a striking illustration of the difference that might result from the utilization of water power that now goes to waste. On Mill River, in the outskirts of the town, is a disused tide mill. Four times a day, for two or three hours of each tidal period, a heavy power could be developed at this mill, for there is a fall of water during a part of the flood tide as well as during most of the ebb tide. The development of the big flour mills in the west left this tide mill without business. But it could apparently be put to a new use today, for the people of the whole city of Gloucester are walking or using busses because the street railways in that district, according to their management, are not likely to pay, in these days of high wages and the high cost of producing power. One wonders if the utilization of the very low-cost "white coal" that is now wasted would not provide the needed margin, and even result in a showing of profit.

"THE German nation is now the protagonist for the democratic idea in the world. We have a world mission which we are called upon to fulfill and which can only be fulfilled if we are faithful to ourselves. The clear, unhesitating representation of a policy of democratic self-determination and social justice is for the future the justification of the existence of the German people." Thus writes Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, former German representative in the discussions at Versailles, in his new publication, entitled "Dokumente." Evidently the Count is under the impression that Germany can resign its function as protagonist for the imperialist idea for that of protagonist for the democratic idea in a very brief time, and with scarcely any period for experiments or apprenticeship.

NOTHING will be more welcome to the automobile manufacturer than the announcement of the invention of stainless steel which comes from Sheffield, England. It is declared that this new steel will not rust, and that its use on motor cars will prevent corrosion on the metal parts. Not only to the automobile men will the metal be valuable, but the housewife and the golfer will apparently find in it an end to their troubles with rusty forks and knives and golf-club ends. To say nothing of the watch and clock repair shops, where working hours may perhaps be cut in two and regular prices maintained. Truly a bright future is assured for stainless steel.